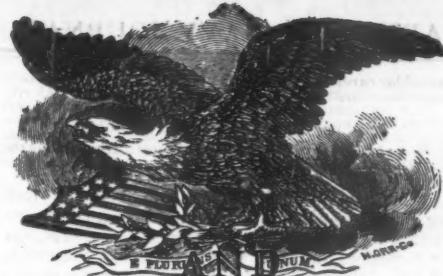


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ANOTHER meeting of the Senate Naval Committee has been called for Monday next to further consider the McPHERSON bill to increase the Naval Establishment. Senator HALE was not present at the last meeting, but will be at the next, when it is expected he will have something to say on the *Dolphin* matter.

We publish this week a letter from an officer in Arizona who is in a position to know the exact facts, in refutation of the despatch from Tombstone to the New York *Herald*, sent in the latter part of May, saying with reference to Captain HATFIELD's fight with the Apaches in the Santa Cruz Mountains: "Scout MAYENO speaks in the highest terms of Captain HATFIELD's courage, but the Spanish language has no word vile enough to express his opinion of his command."

THE fortification appropriation bill is the only measure still in the hands of a sub-committee. Chairman FORNEY is now at work upon it and hopes to have it finished in time to report to the full committee by the time the General Deficiency bill is reported to the House, which will be within the next week. As it has already been determined to report practically the same bill passed last year, it is not likely that it will take long to get the bill through the committee.

THE LOGAN bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, which was passed by the Senate June 18, has gone to the House and thence to the Military Committee. In view of the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of members together to form a quorum, it is very doubtful if this bill will receive any further attention during this session, but if those interested will concentrate their efforts toward getting a favorable report early next session there is a good chance of transforming the bill into a law before the close of the 49th Congress.

No progress having been made by Congress with the several bills introduced this session for an Assistant Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Secretaries ENDICOTT and WHITNEY have directed their efforts toward securing the insertion of a provision for this purpose in the legislative bill now pending before the Senate Appropriations Committee. They were both before the Committee this week and explained the amendments they had previously suggested to the bill as it came from the House. They were particularly urgent in their demands for Assistants.

THE McPHERSON bill to increase the Naval Establishment, according to a previous order, was taken under consideration by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday, but very little headway was made with it. The discussion from the beginning was toward the past acts of the Navy Department rather than with reference to its future needs. The *Dolphin* controversy was, of course, dealt with, and Secretary WHITNEY duly criticised by certain members. The whole tenor of the discussion showed that there is no disposition on the part of the majority of the Committee to report in favor of new ships during the present Administration, or, at least, until those at present authorized have been completed.

AMONG the pension bills recently vetoed by the President were those for the relief of the widows of Rear Admiral J. C. P. DE KRAFFT and Commodore JOHN B. MARCHAND. The former was objected to because the amount provided for in the bill could be allowed under the general pension laws, and consequently the measure could be of no advantage to Mrs. DE KRAFFT. The reason assigned for the rejection of the other was that the records failed to show that Commodore MARCHAND contracted the disease of which he died—heart disease—in the Naval Service.

A COMMITTEE from the Commercial Club of Chicago recently offered to the Secretary of War some land at Chicago to be used for a military post there. No formal acceptance of the offer has yet been made. Secretary ENDICOTT, in speaking on the subject a few days ago, said: "I have no authority to accept for the Government such a gift, but at the proper time when the proposition is formally made to Congress, doubtless an official acceptance will be authorized. In the meantime General SHERIDAN, who will shortly go to Chicago, will confer with the gentlemen there and will examine the land with a view of selecting the most eligible site."

ONE curious, and perhaps unexpected, result follows the appointment of a Board to inspect merchant vessels with a view to their use as an auxiliary to the Navy in case of need. Seventy-five per cent. of the vessels built in this country came from the yard of JOHN ROACH, and he has the models, lines and other details which the Board require to examine. This offers Mr. ROACH an opportunity to heap coals of fire upon the Department which has used him so, and to return them good for their evil; blessings for their revilings; favors for the kicks and cuffs they have bestowed upon him in such liberal measure. Will he have the Christian grace to do this?

THE transfer of the 9th Infantry from the Department of the Platte to the Department of Arizona, to commence not later than July 20, proximo, is announced from Headquarters. This change has been contemplated ever since the order was issued, changing the 1st Infantry from Arizona to California, but action was suspended until it was seen how the appropriations were holding out; sufficient money being available the movement was ordered. The change was made solely for the purpose of giving General MILES a reinforcement of troops to pursue the Indian campaigns to take the place of the 1st Infantry. The 9th Infantry has been in the Department of the Platte since June, 1869.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday took favorable action upon the nominations consequent upon the retirement of Col. STURGIS and the several transfers which were sent to the Senate on June 18. The medical nominations are still pending, as are also the following: Maj. MIZNER, Capt. SPAULDING and MADDEN, 1st Lieuts. AUGUR, HARGOUS, MASON, STANTON, WILSON and 2d Lieuts. O'BRIEN, BRETT, ERWIN, MCGRATH, WILCOX and CLARK. The majority of these cases are hung up in consequence of the protests of those officers who were recently retired just as their promotion was due. Nothing further has been done in the cases of Lieutenants STEEVER and MORGAN. The committee is waiting for the President to comply with its request for a withdrawal of their nominations, and the substitution of SIMPSON for MORGAN.

vice the latter. The President is now in consultation with the War Department on the subject.

THE rumor which is again afloat that Colonel JAS. W. FORSYTH, 7th Cavalry, will be assigned to command the Military Academy at West Point, next fall, is based upon the supposition that Colonel WESLEY MERRITT, of the 5th Cavalry, will be promoted to be a Brigadier-General, to succeed General POTTER upon his retirement in October next. In the event of General POTTER's vacancy falling to some one else, the general opinion among officials at the War Department is that Colonel MERRITT will not be disturbed in his present position for some time to come. He has administered the affairs at the Academy most successfully and to the satisfaction of the War Department.

THE Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill convened on Wednesday and spent several hours in adjusting the differences on that measure. Concessions were made on both sides, and compromises arrived at in several instances. The greatest hitch occurred over the clauses relating to the pay of general service clerks, the mileage law and the provision for the Subsistence Department. Each party refused to recede from the amendment of their respective house on these three provisions, and the only way an agreement could be reached was by compromise. The form in which these items were finally agreed upon will be found in the text of the bill published elsewhere. The bill has yet to be signed by the President before coming a law, but as the expert clerk of the Senate Appropriation Committee has kindly furnished us with a corrected copy as finally agreed to in conference, we feel safe in publishing the full text of the act, believing it to be precisely the form in which it will go upon the statute books.

THE orders this week (General Orders 39, A. G. O.), announcing the details for the General Recruiting Service for the two years commencing October 1, 1886, make some noteworthy changes, which, it appears to us, are in the direction of increased efficiency as well as of economy. The Mounted Recruiting Service Headquarters at St. Louis are to be discontinued June 30, from that date until September 30 next the Headquarters will be maintained at Jefferson Barracks, will then be discontinued, and thereafter there will be but one superintendent of the Recruiting Service, and he, with his Headquarters, at New York City. Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. HOUGH, 16th Infantry, at present at David's Island, will be the first superintendent under this new order of things, and will enter upon his duties October 1 next. The present systematic operation of recruiting matters enables this change to be made, without hurt to the Service, and as the appropriations for this branch are usually somewhat limited, the concentration ordered will enable a more judicious outlay of the funds available than is permitted by the present dual system.

THE G. A. R. Dept. of Pennsylvania, will encamp on the battlefield of Gettysburg, July 2, and remain until July 7. On July 2 and 3 the reunion of the Third Army Corps will be held on the same field. On July 2 ceremonies connected with the dedication of monuments will be held, and on every day during the week something of interest to old soldiers will occur. Warner's light battery C. of the 3d U. S. Artillery, is on its march to Gettysburg, and its presence there will add much to the interest of the occasion.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE House on Monday completed the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill and came to a vote, passing the bill with some changes from the draft presented by the Naval Committee.

Mr. Herbert explained the provisions of the bill, showing that the main differences between it and the bills of previous years consist of two classes—one of deductions growing out of the discovery of amounts in the various Departments which go to the account of surplus, and the other of items which have been authorized by law and have been appropriated for in former years and have been estimated for this year, but have been taken out of this bill, where they could have been placed, and put into the new-ship bill. The surplus of pay of the Navy on hand June 30, 1886, is estimated at \$684,000. The Bureau of Equipment has on hand and rotting 657,903 yards of canvas, enough "to give two suits of sails and a foretopsail to the whole British Navy and to serve our Navy 13 years if it were not nearly worthless." Of spectacle irons there are 75,099 pounds, or enough to last for 50 years. Said Mr. H.: "Now all this comes from what in my opinion is a wrong system the Navy has fallen into. I might designate it as the Toodles system. Toodles bought the coffin because it was a good thing to have in the house." An attempt was made to specify in the bill the number of civil employees, with the names and salary of each, but this was found impracticable. Mr. H. said:

The work of equipment should be put under one head and one management. In this way, in my opinion, and in this way alone, will it ever be possible to bring the number of employees in the civil establishments of these different bureaus within proper bounds. The Committee on Naval Affairs conferred with the chief of every bureau to find some way in which we could make a reduction in this establishment, but while now and then there was some chief who admitted that perhaps this or that officer might be dispensed with, yet in the majority of cases there was a demand even for an increase.

For repairs of Yards and Docks \$50,000 will be available in addition to the amount spent last year. For the Naval Academy \$14,000 additional is appropriated; for Medicine and Surgery, \$5,000 less. From the clothing fund \$250,000 is transferred to the appropriation for provisions. There is on hand now in money belonging to this bureau for clothing, \$562,000; of clothing goods in store, \$437,000; on shipboard, \$241,000; making, in all, \$1,242,000 in money and in clothing, enough for four years and a half. The last appropriation that was made was in 1875. All the time since that date this—all that has not been wasted—has been on hand in that bureau. The consequence is waste and extravagance. There has been a loss on sales of condemned clothing in the last ten years, of \$272,000; and a loss by the reduction in the price of clothing on hand which had to be reduced in order to adjust it to prices ruling in a falling market of \$428,000. There are on hand supplies sufficient to last as follows: pea jackets, 58 years; monkey jackets, 5½ years; blue cloth trousers, 4½ years; satinet, 3½ years; canvas duck, 12 years; caps, 4½ years; mattress covers and boots, 20 years.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio—When were all these things purchased?

Mr. Herbert—Many of them were purchased ten or twelve years ago, but some of them only a few years back. In the small stores account we find that Paymaster Smith at one time two or three years ago purchased over 5,000 ditty-boxes, at \$2.50 apiece, making \$12,500. Few or none of them were ever sold, and they are still on hand.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio—Is the man who purchased them still on hand?

Mr. Herbert—I think he has been court-martialed and suspended. We take \$250,000 from "clothing" and \$75,000 from "small stores," and still leave enough on hand for clothing and small stores.

We come next to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. For this bureau we appropriate very nearly the same amount as for the present fiscal year. It is true that a much larger sum was asked, but in the opinion of the committee the Government ought not to go on expending money on rotten wooden ships. As I said before, the old Navy is passing away. We should expend only enough money to take care of it in decent order until we can take steps, as in my opinion we should, to build a new Navy.

Clothing for the Marine Corps is reduced from \$77,000 to \$50,000. The bill appropriates \$11,849, \$58,70. For the current year it was \$15,029,704.95. That makes a decrease of \$3,179,846.25, of which \$1,895,000 is accounted for by the appropriation of last year for two cruisers and two gunboats. On pay of the Navy \$576,380.24 is saved, and on that of the Marine Corps \$200,000; on the clothing account \$250,000, and small stores \$75,000. The remaining \$200,000 is made of various items here and there. To the appropriation of \$50,000 for the new naval observatory the following was added:

Provided, That the construction of no building shall be commenced except an observatory proper, with necessary offices for observers and computers.

There is no appropriation in this bill for armament of ships the construction of which has been authorized, nor for torpedoes, but those are recommended in another bill coming from the same Committee on Naval Affairs.

There is no appropriation for the Naval College, of which Mr. Herbert said:

It has never been established by law, though it has been recognized in the appropriation bills, and perhaps by reference to it in other acts of Congress. Now is the proper time

to consider carefully whether or not that college is to become a permanent institution. In the opinion of a large majority of your committee it ought not. We have now a Naval Academy at Annapolis. We have at Newport the torpedo school and we have there a training school. This war college established there would be the third institution under the Navy Department at Newport. Why should we have so many?

Nothing is appropriated for Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, except what may be used from the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, \$126,500. For torpedoes and the work connected therewith, \$58,500. Mr. Goff tried to secure an appropriation for the double-turreted monitors, but failed. Mr. Small, the colored member, succeeded in securing an increase in the wages of the waiters at the Naval Academy from \$20 to \$25 a month.

The debate opened on Thursday, and was continued through part of Friday and Saturday and on into Monday. One point of difference was as to the transfer of the Naval College to Annapolis. Mr. Buck said:

This may be considered a small matter and unworthy the attention of the committee, but I think we make a serious mistake if we fail to appropriate for the maintenance of that college. I have the greatest regard for the opinion of my colleagues on the Committee on Naval Affairs, but it did seem to me Mr. Chairman, they failed properly to appreciate the importance of a naval school of a higher grade, as this is. I think whatever may have been their motives, and they were good ones, I know they were founded on a misjudgment of what the real object is and what the results of this Naval War College have been. I think this school could be located at Annapolis, where the Academy is, but it seems to me that to mix up the post-graduates with an undergraduate system is altogether at war with the system of education which has been maintained in this country for a number of years and sanctioned by the very best instructors and scholars that we have. I should prefer, of course, that this college should be located at New London, where there are public buildings and where the officers could be accommodated; but I do not wish to do anything which will result in blotting out what I think is a very promising institution. I hope my colleagues on the committee and my friends on the other side will insist that we shall in this summary way blot out an institution which seems to promise to do so much good. If we destroy this institution why not destroy the Torpedo Station which was established for a similar purpose in connection with the Ordnance Department? Why not take the Torpedo Station and all other auxiliary institutions of the Navy Department, as well as the Naval War College, and put them in one place at Annapolis?

Mr. Lore said:

If we are to establish a war college, as I believe we should, it ought to be at Annapolis. A recent visit to the Academy there as one of the Board of Visitors, has given me a very high opinion of that institution. We have there not only a large and able corps of skilled professors, selected from the whole Naval Establishment for fitness in their several duties, but we have the plant necessary for this post-graduate course, to which very little addition need be made. We have chemical laboratories, machine-shops, arms and equipments of all grades, ample grounds, and all mechanical and scientific appliances. We have also buildings, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs said. The Government, in 1859, having over 100 acres of ground which is outside of the Academy grounds proper, erected a very large brick hospital, which is most admirably adapted to the needs and wants of a war college of the character I speak of when it shall be necessary to establish it. This building is now boarded up, untenanted, save in one or two rooms by a temporary care-taker, and is a standing invitation for use as a first-class war college.

I wish to say the Naval Academy, with its buildings and grounds constituting one of the most beautiful spots my eyes have ever rested upon, under the management of the present superintendent, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, has as an educational institution attained a degree of exactness, a degree of discipline, a degree of perfection in the mental and physical training of our young men of which I think was as a people may be justly proud. The institution is a model one. If we desire, therefore, to establish this war college, let us do it as wise people of other countries have done. Let us simply add to the Naval Academy, and make it a great naval university by additional machinery, the additional plant that may be necessary, and not create an entirely new and original plant, which is but the beginning of a new college and vast expenditure. Let us keep the advanced scholars under the charge of the able corps of professors in that school. If you please, add one or more, in order that, as we propose, we may stand in the advanced rank of naval education in the world.

Mr. Sayers—Mr. Chairman, I understand the location of this college is a very nice place as a pleasure resort, in fact it is a very beautiful summer resort. The Committee on Naval Affairs had various persons before them to testify in reference to this college, among others Admiral Luce himself: and we came to the conclusion that the only difference so far as the advantages are concerned between Annapolis and the place where the Naval War College is established is that the sea breeze is probably more delightful than at Annapolis; and that is about all. We had the superintendent of the Naval Academy before us, one of the most distinguished officers in the Navy, and one of the finest scholars in the country, who testified upon this point, and he tells us that it is within the power of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to furnish what may be termed a post-graduate course, as a course for officers who have been already in the Service without such expense. He said that there was a building there which had been completed for the Government some time since, a large building sufficient for the purpose, and that a very slight appropriation, in order to put it in repair, was all that was necessary. The Naval Academy also has already the apparatus that is necessary; it has a steam-engine there, and a very fine library, and all the facilities necessary for these officers to perfect themselves in a course of professional training in all of the branches that could be taught at the War College.

Mr. John Roach, of course, came in for his share of attention. Mr. Boutelle said:

I desire to assume for myself as a Republican, and the Republican party of this country ought to be proud to assume whatever of responsibility there may be in the selection of the personnel of that Naval Advisory Board, whose superior, I believe, it would have been impossible to have selected either in the United States Navy or in the navies of the world.

I am surprised, Mr. Chairman, to have my attention called in connection with this point to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy, in making his report to Congress, in citing the statement of this Advisory Board, has carefully and scrupulously concealed and suppressed the names of the Board, possibly lest the people of the country might find in the names of these distinguished officers the answer in itself to any aspersions which he or others might see fit to cast upon them.

I find this document of the Advisory Board which they had to submit voluntarily to a Secretary of the Navy who had published broadcast the sweeping criticism which had been made upon them by a board not provided for by any law or regulation—this document, being their review of these adverse findings, was transmitted to the Secretary with a letter to which the signatures of the Advisory Board were appended, and the Secretary has carefully omitted the letter and the signatures from his report. I will read the names of that Advisory Board and call the attention of the House and the country to the character, the standing, the record of the men who have been arraigned to-day as naval

experts by my distinguished and expert naval friend from the State of Texas (Mr. Sayers.)

Edward Simpson, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, President of the Board, a man who for a lifetime has honored the records of the Navy not only as a gallant officer but who has enriched the scientific literature of the world, and who to-day stands in this country and in Europe an acknowledged authority upon everything connected with naval architecture or naval ordnance.

The next member of the Advisory Board was Henry Steers, naval architect. I wonder if the name of that family was ever heard of in Texas? Did the hills and valleys of Alabama ever reverberate with the names of James R. and George Steers, the famous builders of the yacht *America*, and who put afloat that magnificent specimen of naval architecture, the frigate *Niagara*, in whose presence the ships of the world dipped their colors in compliment to American pre-eminence in grace and beauty of modelling? The son Henry, a grandson of the famous Henry Steers, who built the *Shark* and *Grampus* in the olden days, has shown himself worthy of his lineage by designing the finest merchant steamship that ever bore the American flag.

Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; J. A. Howell, Captain, United States Navy; F. M. Barber, Lieutenant-Commander; F. L. Fernald, Naval Constructor—these are the men who under the law of Congress were selected by Secretary Chandler to design these new ships for the United States Navy.

In conclusion let me say that with a modesty born of some experience in naval and maritime matters, with a caution arising from a knowledge that we are in a transition period in naval architecture and that the building of these steel vessels is our first experiment in that line, with a desire to save the possibilities of legitimate criticism which may arise in the future, I wish to give my judgment, humble though it may be, that the ships designed by that Board, the *Chicago*, the *New York*, the *Atlanta*, the *Boston*, and the *Dolphin*, will prove as fine vessels of their class as float upon the waters of the globe to-day.

I give my prediction that when the *Chicago* sails from our shore with the flag of the Union at her peak no member of this House who shall see her, no person who shall meet her in the waters of the world, will be ashamed of that piece of handwork constructed by American artisans, built in a great American ship-yard by the greatest of American ship-builders, from designs by some of the most eminent men, whose achievements and whose skill have embellished and will continue to reflect honor upon the annals of the American Navy. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Goff was equally enthusiastic in the praise of Mr. Roach and his work, while Mr. Sayers, Mr. Herbert and others presented the opposite view of the case. Mr. Goff said:

That we have no navy is not the fault of the Navy Department, under its administration by Republican Secretaries. They could not build without the means to build, and Congress refused the means. We have appropriated and used many millions in the repairing of our old ships under, I am justified in saying, the idiotic legislation of Congress.

Of the Belknap board he said:

Secretary Whitney must have known these facts; did know that Belknap depended on his favor for promotion and assignment to duty; that Evans despised Chandler-hated him with a hate that can never die; that Winter was interested with the rivals of Roach, whose work he was to judge, and personally interested in the success of patents not used by Roach in the construction of the *Dolphin*. Has this Board ever been equalled? Can it be duplicated? It is altogether lovely. Without exception, it is beautiful. I would rather be in the place, humble as it may be, of old John Roach to-day, without hope, without fortune, but, old John Roach to-day, without friends, with the aspirations of his long life blighted, his hopes all wrecked, his home and happiness gone, his household gods all scattered, the light of his industries, the crowning glory of his old age, gone out, than to stand with the "young reformer," the brilliant Secretary, in his imposing marble palace at the other end of the avenue. [Great applause.]

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, submitted some remarks on the general subject of our naval condition and needs for which, as he explained, he was indebted to Lieut. Aaron Ward, of the Navy, at present with the *Hartford*. The summing up at the conclusion was as follows:

The Navy now afloat consists of 31 cruisers, of which 14 at the outside may be regarded as vessels worth possessing.

We have as coast defenders 14 single turret and five double-turret monitors, the former ridiculously inefficient in guns, armor, and speed; the latter in various stages of reconstruction, but which will be useful if completed according to existing designs.

We have three cruisers and one despatch boat building and four more cruisers on paper, these seven cruisers all to be modern vessels of good speed, coal endurance, and armament.

In ordnance we have enough modern guns building to arm the first three cruisers and despatch boat, some 21 guns all told. But we have no suitable gun factory plant, nor is any American manufacturer prepared to furnish material except for the smaller guns. Our torpedo outfit is restricted to the spar torpedo. Of high explosive spar torpedoes we have not enough afloat to fit out even the small squadrons now in commission, nor do we possess a single torpedo boat or movable torpedo.

To establish a suitable gun factory and enable our manufacturers to supply gun material, to build and equip a fleet of at least 56 modern cruisers, to provide a squadron of 30 torpedo boats, to provide for the purchase of movable torpedoes, and to prepare and arm a modern line of battle of armored coast defenders and rams will cost all told, between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000, or, say, \$10,000,000 a year for eight or ten years.

The sum of \$100,000,000 is about 2½ per cent. of the value of destructible property exposed to any enemy in eight of our Atlantic harbors enumerated by Lieut. Griffin, U. S. A., in our Seacoast Defences. The sum is also less than the average amount on hand daily at the mint and sub-treasury alone in the city of San Francisco on the Pacific seaboard. These facts have their significance when we remember that the modern system is to make war sudden, sharp, and decisive, and to make the beaten party pay expenses. Germany exacted a billion of dollars of France in 1871, and under similar circumstances we should probably have to pay even more.

Let us suppose that Congress settles upon a definite plan for the reconstruction of the Navy, and that it has considered the proposals of modifying existing forms of naval administration; there will yet remain an issue upon which all hope of adequate vessels may be wrecked—the rock of political distrust, which prevents one party from countenancing the appropriation of large annual sums to be expended under the direction of a naval secretary of opposite political views. But even this obstacle can be avoided by means which have been successfully used heretofore. Congress could perfectly well appoint as its commissioners of the naval-constructor fund a limited number of citizens with a national reputation for integrity and business sagacity, and whose political affiliations are not so strong as to render them objects of suspicion by either party.

Such a commission, if intrusted by Congress with the sole duty of seeing that certain funds are legitimately applied, may be safely trusted to perform its work to the satisfaction of the great body of voters. The knowledge of the commission as to naval affairs might be of the most limited kind, but (unless we greatly overrate the intelligence of our American commercial men) we believe that its representatives could see that American ships of war are built to mean business, and that the nation's funds are expended in a business-like way.

When the whole question of naval construction is removed

from politics and placed upon its proper footing, as a matter of national concern and of national honor, there are few partisans who could not sink their differences to effect results that they must desire as American citizens.

The flag of our country is displayed in the seas to-day far to leeward of other naval energies. It floats there to show that the policy of inaction and lack of definite purpose never pays, and that in naval matters, at all events, we cannot drift to windward.

The task to be undertaken is a great one; its fulfillment will consume the greater part of a decade. But if Americans decide to make up for lost time, the old "long pull, strong pull, and the pull altogether" will safely place us where we belong.

Lieut. Ward showed that the lack of unanimity among Navy officers found its counterpart in other professions and in the Congress that formed our present Constitution. And in this matter he said: "There is one important point that escapes the attention of critics altogether: The sphere of modern naval operations is so vast, the variety of appliances so numerous, that there is a constant tendency among officers of all navies to devote their spare time to specialties, since one mind can scarcely obtain full insight into all that a navy is called upon to possess and perform. This tendency is a good one so long as it does not interfere with the performance of general service duties. But the immediate effect is embarrassing, for the specialist, in his enthusiasm for his own particular subject, is liable to underrate the importance of others." A comparison of our ordnance with modern requirements for similar weights of gun is made in the following table:

	Weight of gun, pounds.	Calibre, inches.	Charge, pounds.	Weight of projectile, pounds.	Initial velocity, feet per sec.	Muzzle energy, foot-tonnes.	Muzzle energy, per pound of gun.	Penetration or wrought iron at 1,000 yards (inches).
Existing American guns afloat:								
9-in. smooth-b.	9,000	9	10	70	1320	847	0.004	9
15-in. smooth-b.	42,000	15	100	450	1600	7097	0.19	9
8-in. converted rifle	17,000	8	35	180	1450	2627	0.155	7
Various foreign guns:								
Krupp, 9.45-in.	40,320	9.45	165	352	1910	8755	0.217	(*)
Armstrong 8-in.	25,700	9	90	180	2020	5001	0.190	13
Krupp, 6-in.	8,736	6	33	112	1835	2170	0.248	18
Vavasseur, 8-in.	21,180	8	100	200	1975	5408	0.254	13.7

"At 100 yards penetrated a 'sandwich' target of 12 inches of iron, 2 inches of oak, and 8 inches of iron—total, 20 inches of iron—and shot continued 2,400 yards beyond."

The following suggestions were made as to the Navy; we need 70 vessels in all, of which we may be said to have 14, leaving 56 to be provided for, and in something like the following proportions:

A. Eight 18-knot cruisers, of from 3,500 to 4,500 tons.

B. Sixteen 17 knot cruisers, of from 2,000 to 3,500 tons.

C. Eighteen 15-knot cruisers, of from 1,500 to 2,500 tons.

D. Fourteen 13-14 knot cruisers, of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons.

To this force of 56 vessels we add from existing resources, such as they are, in Class A, one vessel the *Trenton*; in Class C, 5 vessels, in Class D, 8 vessels—all capable of performing efficient service for an average of ten years if armed with modern guns. Taking as a guide the price already quoted for hull and machinery of our new vessels, noting also the known cost of the *Esmeralda* and other modern cruisers, the expense for our entire new fleet complete with all armaments and equipments should not exceed the following figures:

Eight vessels of 4,500 tons, at \$1,800,000 each, equal, \$12,800,000. Sixteen vessels of 3,000 tons, at \$1,000,000 each, equal, 16,000,000. Eighteen vessels of 2,000 tons, at \$800,000 each, equal, 14,400,000. Fourteen vessels of 1,500 tons, at \$700,000 each, equal, 9,800,000.

Total..... \$53,000,000

The squadrons being made up substantially as follows:

Stations.	Class of vessel.				Total to stations, now on station for all purposes.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	
Asiatic	1	1	3	3	9
North Atlantic	1	1	3	3	9
Pacific	1	1	3	3	9
South Atlantic	1	1	3	3	9
European	1	1	3	3	9
Training squadron, Naval Academy, surveying etc.	2	2	6	6	4
Total.....	5	8	14	16	48
	32				

The following table shows the weight of gun, charge and projectiles for each class of guns proposed:

	Gun.	Charge.	Projectile.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5-inch breech-loading rifle	6,200	30	60
6-inch breech-loading rifle	11,000	50	100
8-inch breech-loading rifle	27,650	125	250
10-inch breech-loading rifle	55,000	250	500
10½-in. breech-loading rifle	64,500	275	550
12-inch breech-loading rifle	100,000	425	850
16-inch breech-loading rifle	245,000	1,000	2,000

A strong argument was made on behalf of the Whitehead torpedo, 800 of which were in the hands of different naval powers at the close of 1885, great additions having since been made, Germany having included four hundred in a single order. The following table was given, showing some of the essential particulars of the so-called 14-inch British, the

Whitehead proper, and the Berlin (Schwartzkopff) type of existing loco-mobile torpedoes:

Patterns.	Length.	Diameter.	Weight, complete.	Speed in knots for—		Weight of explosive.
				200-yds.	600-yds.	
British No. 1.....	14	6	14	525	25.5	20 Pds.
British No. 2.....	14	7	14	575	22	46½ Pds.
Whitehead No. 1.....	14	6	14	520	21	37½ Pds.
Whitehead No. 2.....	14	6	14	504	25	21.5 Pds.
Schwartzkopff.....	14	9	14	616	24	44 Pds.

A knot is 1.153 statute miles, and a speed of 25 knots represents, therefore, a speed of 28.82 statute miles. The latest German 14-inch torpedoes have enough motive power to run a total distance of 4 knots.

Whitehead. Schwartzkopff. Maximum horizontal deflection at 400-yard range..... 24 ft. 23 ft.

Maximum vertical deflection at 600-yard range..... 9 in. 8 in.

A further argument was made in favor of torpedo-boats built to carry the automobile or spar torpedo, and Lieut. Ward said through Mr. O'Neill: "If the Whitehead now enjoys a complete monopoly as the naval offensive torpedo for use on shipboard and bids fair to drive out the spar torpedo altogether in smaller craft, the boats themselves have revolutionized the art of miniature shipbuilding in many important particulars." As none of these boats have appeared in United States waters a brief description of them was given, and the conclusion was that:

In accepting the example of other nations as our guide for the immediate future we do not wish to exclude from consideration any meritorious new inventions or improvements which may be presented from time to time by Americans or foreigners. But let these novelties, while in the nursery stage, be classed where they belong, and appropriated for accordingly, not as weapons for the Navy but as experiments. Too much attention cannot be given them as such, but we cannot afford to saddle upon the ordinance estimates any such charges in the future as have been paid in the past, for erratic water-rockets and tubular cable monstrosities, while the general public is led to imagine that these crudities are adopted as actual implements of war. Service estimates should be for service weapons. The Navy has had more than enough of worthless crudities foisted upon it already.

The remedy for an existing lack of torpedo outfit is not far to seek. Place at the control of some naval officer of acknowledged ability, preferably the energetic Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, the sum of, say, \$2,000,000. Let the control of this official be absolute when his plan has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and his proposed adjuncts. Give to the officer selected the widest scope as to his personal choice of subordinate officers to superintend the construction and acquisition of our modern weapons and let the whole responsibility be his.

In a word, and for once, put a naval matter in the hands of naval officers interested in its success. The experiment will not be too costly. The sum named is but a little over double what has been paid for the latest wooden addition to our steamship fleet, a vessel whose manifest inadequacy has already been fully discussed. The result of this trial may be confidently predicted. In three years, if need be, the United States will possess a fleet of at least thirty boats, armed with the best type of Whitehead, and possessing as high a speed as any such vessels afloat. We could find ourselves at last even with the other nations, instead of trailing hopelessly behind. Starting from this point it will be unusual indeed if the Navy and our inventors cannot keep abreast of improvement in the principles which render the offensive torpedo of to-day a weapon too formidable to be despised and too important to be neglected.

The pending trial of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, if satisfactory, will encourage us to proceed with confidence in rebuilding the Navy upon our own resources and with an exclusive reliance on home talent. But if the reverse obtains, and these vessels prove radically defective in hull or machinery, such a failure may call for a different course in constructing the next group of cruisers. We may then have to consider whether it will not be worth while to pocket some national pride and intrust the construction of one or two model ships to foreigners who know how to build them. In that case the younger men to whom we look for a future corps of constructors will be profitably occupied in watching the work done abroad and acquiring practical knowledge to be applied for our benefit at home later on.

We should not ignore the fact that the Walker board seeks to achieve in a new field results equal to the best attained by foreign builders with their years of experience.

Of our Naval Ordnance Officers, Lieut. Ward said: "The history of our naval ordnance work during the past six or eight years if ever written will be a monument to the persistence and energy of a handful of officers who have carried their experimental work to the point of complete success in spite of every obstacle that apathy or ignorance could throw in their way. With scanty appliances and scantier resources the men interested in ordnance work have found nothing so difficult to overcome as the inertia of indifference on the part of their own countrymen."

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 17.)

THE OSSIPPEE'S PAYMASTER.

HOW HE RAN AWAY FROM THE SHIP IN JAPANESE WATERS AND WAS CAPTURED.

A PRIVATE letter just received from an officer of the United States Navy attached to the United States steamer *Ossipee*, of the East India squadron, dated May 7 at sea, near Yokohama, Japan, where she makes her headquarters, gives some particulars of the desertion and rearrest of Paymaster G. R. Watkins, of the Navy. The letter reads:

"There have been telegraphic accounts of the matter, but his stealings are said to extend even into the accounts of dead men and from money subscribed toward the erection of grave stones for departed members of the crew. The evidence against him had been collected and Lieut. Lemly specially ordered from the United States on this duty, and others were drawing up the specifications when it was discovered that the accused had escaped. At the time he was simply under suspension, with no other restrictions placed upon him, and on the night of the 22d of April he slipped unseen over the gangway. Even had the guard at the gangway seen him,

they could not have stopped his escape, but could only report the fact to the officer of the deck. He had been noticed at 8 o'clock by some of the crew, and at 10.45 was absent from the ship, leaving his room in its usual condition with money, jewels, and watch undisturbed, and his mail unopened on his desk. On further examination a hastily written will was found, and those in authority said: 'He has committed suicide.'

"Orders were at once given, and eight cutters from the ships in port commenced dragging the harbor in the neighborhood of the *Ossipee* for her missing Paymaster. For two long days this work proceeded, aided further by native policemen, who, inspired with the hope of securing the \$100 reward offered by the Captain, dragged for hours in large boats near the anchorage.

"The result of visiting all the ships in harbor with a descriptive list of the deserter was that suspicion centred upon two schooners lying at anchor, and they were overhauled. The Jin-rick-sha coolies all had clues to furnish, many of which were investigated. Finding that the truth would eventually come out through the Japanese boatmen, the man who had taken Watkins in a boat down the harbor came forward and stated he had taken a white passenger down Yedo Bay to a little schooner called the *Arctic*, which got under way that night, and never suspected who the passenger had been until he returned to Yokohama. It was surmised that the *Arctic* was bound for Steamboat Bay, a little nook in the western end of Skotan Island and a rendezvous of the otter hunters, where they secure a snug anchorage and can gather wood and take in water before visiting the other islands of the Kurile group for the summer cruise, and it was further surmised that if Watkins had taken passage on the *Arctic* he had, in all probability, arranged to meet the little schooner *Beatrice*, which usually cleared from Yokohama for the Marshall Islands.

"After furnishing the captains of the *Alert* and *Omaha* with search warrants and starting them off, the *Ossipee* herself joined in the search. Soon after sailing we met the *Omaha* overhauling a schooner. Leaving the *Alert* to watch the entrance to Yedo we steamed on to Hakodati, where we coaled and received a telegram advising us that the *Arctic* had been spoken five days before, sailing to the northward and eastward. Heading for Skotan, 325 miles to the northeast, we knocked around for two days within sight of the island, prevented by wind and fog from approaching, when, the weather having cleared, we entered Steamboat Bay and made out two schooners lying at anchor. One of these, the object of our errand, hoisted the American flag and the other proved to be an Englishman, which we were, by permission, allowed to search. The visit of the armed cutters to these schooners not only failed to secure the fugitive, but resulted in giving not the slightest clue to trace him.

"Leaving a guard on the *Arctic* we took her captain on board, and for once put a naval matter in the hands of naval officers interested in its success. The experiment will not be too costly. The sum named is but a little over double what has been paid for the latest wooden addition to our steamship fleet, a vessel whose manifest inadequacy has already been fully discussed. The result of this trial may be confidently predicted. In three years, if need be, the United States will possess a fleet of at least thirty boats, armed with the best type of Whitehead, and possessing as high a speed as any such vessels afloat. We could find ourselves at last even with the other nations, instead of trailing hopelessly behind. Starting from this point it will be unusual indeed if the Navy and our inventors cannot keep abreast of improvement in the principles which render the offensive torpedo of to-day a weapon too formidable to be despised and too important to be neglected.

"The pending trial of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, if satisfactory, will encourage us to proceed with confidence in rebuilding the Navy upon our own resources and with an exclusive reliance on home talent. But if the reverse obtains, and these vessels prove radically defective in hull or machinery, such a failure may call for a different course in constructing the next group of cruisers. We may then have to consider whether it will not be worth while to pocket some national pride and intrust the construction of one or two model ships to foreigners who know how to build them. In that case the younger men to whom we look for a future corps of constructors will be profitably occupied in watching the work done abroad and acquiring practical knowledge to be applied for our benefit at home later on.

"Two hours after this incident occurred a boat from the schooner came alongside with a guard of marines in charge of the fugitive. He had passed the night in the woods and must have thought when the earthquake shock commenced that the powers from below were after him. The paymaster is now locked up under sentry supervision, and the *Arctic's* master a prisoner at large. To-morrow will see us back at Yokohama. Watkins will doubtless be sentenced by due process of Court-martial for his misdeeds."

MAJOR S. C. VEDDER, post quartermaster, Fort Clark, has, says the *Braddock News*, "gone to Washington on leave. He will be greatly missed by his many friends, for he is one who enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. The soldiers know full well that to his forethought they are indebted for many comforts, and when a comrade has gone to answer the last call they know that among the first to pay the last tribute of respect to their late comrade will be stalwart Major Vedder. We hope his visit to the North may be a pleasant one, and that at the expiration of his leave he will return to duty here, refreshed and invigorated by his rest from duty."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN G. VALOIS, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is at Sharon Springs, N. Y.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Asheville, N. C.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Rome, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending a portion of his sick leave at Oakland, Md.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th Infantry, has taken charge of the Quartermaster's depot at Bismarck, D. T.

Mrs. McCLELLAN, widow of General McClellan, has arranged to pass the summer at Schwalbach, Germany.

MAJOR-GENERALS SCHOFIELD, Terry and Howard have been elected members of the Bunker Hill Association.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting relatives at Allegheny, Pa.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR G. F. ROBINSON, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave from El Paso, is visiting at Springfield, Penobscot County, Maine.

LIEUTENANT S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th Cavalry, was in San Antonio this week, on business, from active service in New Mexico.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CLARKE, 23d Infantry, was to leave Fort Lyon, Col., this week on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT M. F. WALTZ, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Plattsburgh Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Newmarket, Md.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., General Miles's chief quartermaster, has joined at Wilcox, A. T., after a trip to Tucson and Nogales.

GENERAL M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., has submitted a plan for a municipal building for Washington, the cost of which will not be over \$600,000.

COLONEL R. T. FRANK, U. S. A., is on his way from the Pacific Coast to join at Fort Monroe, Va., next week, for duty at the Artillery School.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE E. BENNETT, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Totten, Dakota, was to visit Columbus Barracks, O., this week, on special service.

MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, started for Bangor, Me., this week, to inspect the State militia to be encamped there on Monday next.

MAJOR G. K. BRADY, 18th Infantry, was due this week at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., under his recent orders to command that post.

MAJOR J. M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, arrived at New Ulm, Minn., early in the week to inspect the Minnesota troops encamped there from June 23 to June 30.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived in Atlanta this week to arrange for the summer camp of the artillery troops of Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.

CAPTAIN R. G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Mount Vernon Barracks the latter part of this week from his trip to Mobile to inspect the Alabama State Militia.

CAPTAIN G. W. CRABB, 5th U. S. Artillery, is preparing to evacuate Camp Grant, Riverside Park on Wednesday next, June 30, and to take the troops back to Fort Hamilton.

CAPTAIN J. W. ROCKWELL, JR., Ordnance Department, after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, will leave there early in July for Rock Island Arsenal.

COLONEL RICHARD LODOR, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Va., will bid his friends there good-bye next week and join his regiment in the Division of the Atlantic.

LIEUTENANT F. J. KERNAN, 21st U. S. Infantry, who is visiting his father-in-law, General O. D. Greene, U. S. A., at Washington, has been transferred from the Gainesville Seminary, Florida, to the Shreveport Institute, La.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, is preparing to leave St. Augustine, Fla., for Mount Vernon, Iowa, to report for duty at Cornell College. On the arrival of Lieutenant Curtis, Lieutenant S. R. Jones, 4th Artillery, now on duty at the college, will come East and soon join his battery at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE, "the man of Metz," says the Tribune, is now 75 years old, white haired, bloated, and decrepit. He never grows weary of cursing Marshal MacMahon and throwing upon that gallant soldier the blame for all the reverses of the "terrible year." His wife is now in Mexico, trying to raise together some remains of his former property there.

The Chatham Artillery, of Savannah, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution extending special thanks to Lieut. John C. Gresham, Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, and Lieut. O. M. Carter, U. S. Army, for the arduous services rendered by them as Judges of the Prize Drills. We cannot, say the members, express too strongly our appreciation of the devoted attention to the duties of the occasion shown by these gentlemen, and we feel that the Army of the United States can make no stronger or surer appeal to the pride and confidence of our people, than by the exhibition of such soldiers. Their intelligent, unselfish labors, in our behalf, will not be forgotten, nor will the sentiments of respect and attachment with which they inspired our community, be diminished.

COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, 17th U. S. Inf., is visiting Omaha, Neb.

LIEUTENANT J. B. BATCHELOR, 24th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at New Rochelle, N. Y.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 22d U. S. Inf., was in Kansas City, June 18, on his way to Fort Lyon, Colo.

COLONEL F. M. BIRCH, British Army, registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY, 3d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Missoula, Montana, bearing with him the Nevada Trophy.

LIEUTENANT J. S. MALLORY, 2d U. S. Inf., and bride who were married at Portland, Ore., June 15, have arrived in the East.

GENERAL GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., has occupied his summer residence at Newport, R. I., and will remain there until October.

SURGEON C. K. WINNE, U. S. A., of Benicia Barracks, Cal., who has been severely ill, has, we are glad to learn, quite recovered.

LIEUTENANT HARRY R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Art., sailed for Bogota, U. S. of Colombia, on Wednesday, June 23, and will be absent for two or three months.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Art., on leaving West Point in August will remain East for a few months before joining his regiment in California.

LIEUTENANT C. C. MORRISON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., leaves Rock Island, Ill., in a few days for Boston, to enter upon duty at the Watertown Arsenal.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Inf., Professor of Military Science at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, was a recent guest at the Russell House, Detroit.

SURGEON JOHN BROOKE, U. S. A., lately arrived in New York from California, was to leave the latter part of this week for Baltimore, to enter upon duty at Fort McHenry.

A LUNCHEON was given recently at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., of Angel Island. The host was Mr. T. K. Perkins of Hueneme.

GENERAL BADEAU continues his articles on "Grant in Peace," his last showing him as a mediator, and giving many instances of his kindly action and intercession after the War.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Gen. Drum, Admiral Porter and other distinguished officers were mustered in to Kit Carson Post G. A. R. of Washington, on Wednesday evening.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLLENBERGER, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Lyon, Col., whose father died June 14, at Hamburg, Pa., has come East and will remain at Hamburg until the latter part of July.

MRS. LARKE, widow of the late Lieutenant Alured Larke, 10th U. S. Infantry, has taken a cottage at Youngstown, N. Y., where, with her daughter, Miss Janet G. Larke, she intends spending the summer.

COLONEL D. W. FLAGLER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., whose tour of duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., has expired, will avail himself of a six months' sick leave before joining for duty at Frankford Arsenal, Penn.

MR. J. N. BONESTEEL and wife left Brooklyn this week for Fort Sidney, Neb., to visit their son, Lieut. C. H. Bonesteele, 21st U. S. Inf. They go by way of Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, etc.

LIEUTENANTS A. M. FULLER, 2d Cav., H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., and T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., acted as judges of a competitive drill held at Wooster, O., June 19. Among those present were Lieuts. A. P. Blockson and A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A.

THE recent action of Major Sumner, 5th Cavalry, commanding Fort Reno, in placing Lieut. Wygant, 24th Infantry, under arrest, was caused by misunderstanding or error of judgment in reference to the prerogatives of the latter as post quartermaster in discharging a civilian employee against the wishes of the post commander. Lieut. Wygant is again on duty and everything is running smoothly.—*Kansas City Times*.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M. PRICE, 5th Cav., at Arkansas City, reports a vigorous prosecution of offenders against the United States laws in the territory. He causes every person cutting timber to be arrested and at once taken before a United States Commissioner, generally resulting in his being bound over. Capt. Price is a thorough soldier, and he will have no monkey business about him. He evidently believes that his present station wasn't given him for pleasure.—*Kansas City Times*.

THIRTY-THREE years ago to-day, June 17, 1853, says the Kansas City Times, Gen. A. McD. McCook, a brevet 2d lieutenant of the 3d Infantry, started with his regiment from Fort Leavenworth for Santa Fe, N. M. There is but one other officer of that expedition still in the Service, Col. Tidball, 1st Artillery, now in command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Col. Oliver L. Sheppard, on the retired list, was then a captain of the 3d Infantry. These three officers are the only survivors of the number of officers that made the march to Santa Fe, a journey which required three months to perform. The route they travelled was over 1,000 miles.

A CORRESPONDENT of Harper's Weekly writes of an act of bravery which, he says, "in any other nation under the sun but the United States would be fitly rewarded." He says: "Troop K, of the 10th Cavalry, while scouting the Sierras Pinitas, or Little Pine Mountains, in Sonora, Mex., came upon a band of hostile Apaches strongly posted upon a rocky plateau. In the resulting skirmish one man was killed and another seriously wounded. As Corporal Scott, the wounded man, fell to the ground Lieut. Powhatan Clarke, the second in command, rushed forward through a heavy fire and carried him out of the line of battle to a place of comparative safety." Lieut. Clarke is a son of Dr. Powhatan Clarke, professor of chemistry at the Baltimore City College.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, 22d Infantry, has come East on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PARKHURST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left New London on Tuesday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 11th Infantry, is spending a portion of his sick leave at 2816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., was at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, and attended the Artillery School examinations.

CAPTAIN J. M. LANCASTER, 3d U. S. Art., and his light battery spent a pleasant time this week in the militia camp at Lampasas, Tex.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BLOCKSON, 6th Cav., on college duty in Columbus, O., left there this week to inspect the 1st Brigade of the Ohio National Guard.

GENERAL MILES has sent General B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., to Fort Mojave, A. T., to investigate reported disturbances among the Indians near there.

LIEUTENANT A. T. ABBOTT, U. S. A., retired, having accepted a permanent position at the Shattuck School, has moved his family from St. Paul to Faribault, Minn.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., returned to Staten Island this week from his visit to Concord to inspect the New Hampshire National Guard. He had a profitable as well as a pleasant time.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., spent the most of the week at the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., and was a close observer of the details connected with the camp instruction of the New York National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Maj. M. P. Miller, 5th U. S. Art., left New York early in the week for Fort Monroe, Va., where they were joined by Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Art., from Fort Adams.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has presented to the Historical Society of Montana a fine painting of the scenes at the battle of Big Horn. The painting of the battle scene was by Lieut. C. A. Worden, 7th U. S. Inf.

LIEUTENANT R. F. BATES, A. D. C. to Gen. Ruger, as well as Inspector of Rifle Practice for Dept. of Dakota, will supervise the rifle competitions of that Department to commence at Fort Snelling the latter part of August.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Art., started his light battery on the march this week from Washington to Gettysburg to take part in the ceremonies there in connection with the veterans of the 3d Army Corps and other organizations on July 2.

GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL presided over a meeting held June 16, at Louisville, Ky., to devise plans for the erection of a monument in memory of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau. Prominent Union and ex-Confederate soldiers were present, and many speeches of eulogy were made.

CAPTAIN E. S. GODFREY, Lieut. Slocum, Surgeon Porter, and other survivors of the Custer expedition go to the battlefield next week to observe the tenth anniversary of the massacre. Chief Gaul, Standing Rock Agency, who was in command of the Indians, and who has hitherto refused to talk on the details of the fight, has consented to go with the party and show where the massacre occurred.

AMONG the nominations sent to the Senate on Wednesday were those of 1st Lieut. George Lott and Lieut. O. S. Heistand to be captain and 1st lieutenant, respectively, in the 11th Inf., the vacancies being those created by the resignation of Captain Warren C. Beach of that regiment, which took effect June 1. Capt. Beach, who is the wealthy son of a wealthy New York lawyer, and has a wealthy wife to whom he was married a year or so ago, has been threatening to resign for fully a dozen years, and during that time has been absent from his regiment almost the whole time. Captain Lott served four years, during the War, in the field as a captain (after resignation from West Point), and has been a lieutenant in the Regular Army for 19 years, as a 1st lieutenant.—*Washington Critic*.

THE marriage of Miss Meigs, daughter of Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., to Mr. Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent, took place at St. John's Church, Washington, Saturday forenoon, June 19. A correspondent describes the ceremony as follows: "The event was strikingly simple and yet picturesque. There were four ushers—Count Glydenstolpe, of the Swedish Legation; Baron Speck von Sternberg, of the German Embassy; Dr. Will May and Mr. Tom Biddle, of Philadelphia. There was no formality about the affair. To soft, low music the bride entered the church, escorted by her father, and was met at the cancel rail by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Macomb, whose sister, Miss Macomb, was the bride's only attendant. She stepped from the pew and held the bride's bouquet during the ceremony. A few words, a slow march down the aisle, and all the party lingered on the church steps, where congratulations were offered. The bride is petite, and has Titian hair of a most bewitching softness. After the Franco-Prussian war she accompanied her father on a tour of the famous battlefields of Europe, and since, as the châtelaine of her father's household, their home has been one of the favorite resorts of the best of our diplomatic society. Other festivities await their stay in New York previous to sailing for Europe. Among those witnessing the ceremony were Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Miss Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, the Swedish Minister and Mme. Reuterskjold, the German Minister, Count Sala, Mr. Helyar, Admiral Rodgers, Miss Porter, Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Lovernorn, Gen. and Mrs. Phil Sheridan, and the Misses Rucker. The wedding presents were valuable and numerous." Mr. and Mrs. Forbes went to the country place of Mr. Jesse Tyson, near Baltimore, for a few days, and came to New York this week, where they were entertained by Mrs. Fred Whitridge, the daughter of Matthew Arnold. They sailed for Europe June 24 and stop a few days in London and then proceed to Mr. Forbes's home in Banffshire, Scotland, where they will spend the summer. They will visit this country next February.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., expected to leave Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer at Plum Island, Newburyport, Mass.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, and family, lately at Fort Missoula, have arrived at Fort Ellis, Montana.

LIEUTENANT A. H. BROWN, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Bridger, Wyo., from detached service at Fort Sidney.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BARBOUR, 7th Infantry, who has been at Fort Washakie for some time past, has returned to Fort Laramie, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MACKLIN, 11th Infantry, and family, have gone to Atchison, Mo., to spend a few weeks before going to Fort Sully.

LIEUTENANT L. A. CRAIG, 6th Cavalry, who has had a pleasant tour of recruiting duty in St. Louis, will join his regiment early in August.

COLONEL Z. R. BLISS, 24th Infantry, under his recent promotion, has taken command of his regiment and of the post of Fort Supply, I. T.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave at Princeton, N. J., goes from there to Bangor on Monday, to inspect the Maine militia.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., visited Gen. L. P. Graham at Washington this week. Gen. Gibbon's aide, Lieut. McClelland, is also in Washington.

MRS. G. E. OVERTON and children have arrived at Fort Preble, Me., on a visit to Mrs. Overton's sister, Mrs. French, wife of Lieut. French, 4th Artillery.

MAJOR CALVIN DE WITT, Surgeon, will relinquish duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., next week, and go to St. Paul to report to General Ruger for assignment to a post.

CHAPLAIN DAVID KENDIG, U. S. A., has left San Francisco on a few months' leave, and his place at the Presidio has been temporarily taken by Chaplain Winfield Scott.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, left the Presidio of San Francisco this week with his light battery, on an extensive march of instruction through California.

CAPTAIN D. H. FLOYD, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Q. M. Depot at Buffalo, and relieved Lieut. Chas. Hay, 23d Inf., who has returned to his duties at Fort Porter, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. T. KIRKMAN, 10th Infantry, has been called from Fort Union to Fort Grant, to act as Judge Advocate of the court convened at the latter post to try certain officers.

LIEUTENANT C. G. TREAT, 5th U. S. Artillery, who finishes a course of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point on Wednesday next, will take a month's vacation before joining for duty at Fort Schuyler.

MISS ELIZA W. DANA, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Dana, U. S. A., was married at Augusta, Me., June 22, to Mr. Jas. S. Frick, of Baltimore. Among those present at the ceremony was Major F. H. Phipps, U. S. A.

GENERAL ROBERT NUGENT, U. S. A., and Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th U. S. Infantry, formerly members of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., accompanied the veterans of the regiment on their excursion this week to Rhode Island.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, no duty at Lincoln, Neb., has been highly commended for the efficiency and military bearing of the battalion of cadets under his charge, as shown in the recent competitive drill of which Major W. H. Powell, 4th Infantry, was one of the judges.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent writes: "Gen. McKeever, Inspector General Hughes, and Col. Weeks have gone on a short visit to the Yosemite; Gen. Howard is going to Portland, Oreg., thence eastward as far as Ohio; Lieut. Chase, A. D. C., is in charge of the A. G. O. during the absence of Gen. McKeever; Lieut. Greble, A. D. C., has gone to Fort McDermitt on Court-martial duty."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Of the many brave soldiers whom the gallantry of General Hancock charmed, and who became attached to him personally as well as professionally, possibly none was nearer than General W. G. Mitchell, who died while serving on Hancock's staff a year or two ago. From the time that Mitchell's fortunes were joined to those of his chief, in 1861, the relations between the two were most cordial and affectionate. They fought together at Gettysburg and splendid service was rendered there by Mitchell at a very critical moment. Like his chief, however, he left nothing to his widow and three children, who since then have been in severely straitened circumstances. An effort to raise a purse in her behalf will be made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which will receive at 240 Broadway, New York, any and all contributions which may be made. The devotion of Mitchell to Pennsylvania's great soldier was as unselfish as it was thorough, and the latter's friends can freely give to this fund without fear of misplacing what they subscribe."

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Christian Instructor*, dated Washington, D. C., June 5, 1886, Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, U. S. A., says:

During my brief sojourn in this beautiful city, I had the pleasure of meeting many old and cherished friends, and recalling many pleasant personal and official reminiscences. My visit to the office of the Quartermaster General was particularly interesting. There I had the pleasure of meeting several officers with whom I was actively associated during the stirring times of the rebellion and subsequently, and also some of the older clerks who served under my direction for so many years, and were ever faithful to their trusts. Our mutual interchange of kind words and good wishes was exceedingly agreeable to me, and was one of the most gratifying features of my brief stay in Washington. It is one of the chief merits of civil service reform that, notwithstanding political changes, these faithful officials are retained in the positions which they have worthily filled for so long a time.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., is visiting in Burlington, Vt.

MAJOR D. S. GORDON, 2d Cavalry, has taken command of the post of Fort Bidwell, Cal.

CAPTAIN J. M. KELLEY, 10 Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, arrived in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., on Friday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN W. E. DOUGHERTY, 1st U. S. Infantry, under recent changes, has taken command of Fort Gaston, Cal.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to report favorably a bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attachés to foreign legations.

MRS. ANDRUSS and children, wife of Capt. E. Van A. Andruess, of Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., are now visiting his sister, Mrs. Malcolm Peters, at No. 10 Brimmer street, Boston, Mass.

COLONEL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., is said to be strongly backed by the members of the Medical Corps, who are not candidates themselves, for the position of Surgeon General, on the retirement of Gen. Murray and is considered first favorite for the position.

The following named officers registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: G. Perin, asst. surgeon; Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d Int.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; A. D. C.; Capt. Chas. King, retired; Brig. Gen. John Gibson; Cadets W. M. Swaine, Chas. T. Mensher, Chas. G. Dyer, F. B. Fowler, Chas. G. Lyman, Geo. B. Duncan, John J. Peraking, Chas. C. Walcutt and Geo. M. Elliott.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, has been honorably acquitted by the Court before which he was recently tried. The charges against him were misconduct on field duty, and were preferred by 1st Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th Cavalry, who was also tried by the same Court, on charges preferred by Capt. Overton, for having preferred such charges. It is understood that the verdict in the case of Lieut. Glass is conviction.

THE San Antonio daily *Express* says, we do not know by what authority, that "in consequence of the issue by Gen. W. H. Hazen, chief of the Signal Service Bureau, of a pamphlet called 'General Hazen's Reply to the Second Comptroller,' in which he speaks disrespectfully of the late Gen. Hancock, charges will be brought against him for libelling Hancock in the manner stated, before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with a view to his expulsion from that order." Under the constitution of the Order any member can prefer charges, which in this case would necessarily be under sec. 3 of Article VII, for "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and inconsistent with that of a man of honor." The trial would be by the Board of Officers, whose action for dismissal would require approval "by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Commandery present." Preferring charges and proving them are not one and the same thing."

THE Omaha *Examiner* of June 19 says:

"Grim visaged war" will indeed "smooth his iron front" if the rumor is true that Gen. Sherman will be entertained by the Omaha Lodge of Elks on his trip West this summer..... In a letter to an old comrade, Gen. Whetstone, the commanding general at Fort Omaha, says: "I am sent to the station I prefer above all others, though Gen. Sheridan had no information from any one that Fort Omaha would be my choice if asked." To the commander of a regiment who is transferred from seventeen years of continuous service on the frontier to a post like Fort Omaha, the change must be indeed gateful and the circumstances surger well for the soldier life at the fort during the next four years..... An elegant farewell hop was given June 9 at Pine Ridge by the ladies of the agency to Dr. and Mrs. McGillicuddy..... Maj. Powell, of Ft. Omaha, was one of the judges at the annual competitive drill of the State University cadets in artillery tactics, which took place at Lincoln, Monday. Lieut. Dudley, U. S. A., their instructor, deserved many compliments..... Gen. Crook says he will not make summer headquarters at Fort Douglas..... Miss Carrie Brisbin, who has been spending several months East has returned to Fort Niobrara..... Mrs. Hall, wife of Col. Hall, Inspector General, will spend the summer in Michigan..... Mrs. and Miss Stevens, of Brooklyn, mother and sister of Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav., will spend the summer with him at Fort Niobrara..... Gen. Dandy had returned from Clifton Springs, leaving his daughter Mamie there, already considerably improved in health and under the care of her mother..... Lieut. and Mrs. Merriam arrived yesterday from Fort Niobrara. Mrs. Merriam who has nearly recovered from her recent severe illness, will remain in Omaha until the 4th Infantry is underway for the Columbia, then meeting her husband at Fremont and accompanying him to Fort Spokane, W. T.

PAYMASTER R. P. LISLE, U. S. N., is at the Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City.

PROFESSOR C. E. MUNROE, U. S. N., and family are at the Perry House, Newport, R. I.

P. A. ENGINEER R. G. DENIG, U. S. N., is on a short visit to his family at Sandusky, Ohio.

P. A. SURGEON J. C. BYRNES, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Monday on a short leave.

REAR ADMIRAL W. R. TAYLOR, U. S. A., registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York, early in the week.

PAY INSPECTOR G. E. THORNTON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

The Court of Inquiry which examined the charges of inefficiency preferred against Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Pigman, of the Tennessee, by Rear Admiral Jouett, reported to the Secretary of the Navy that the charges were not sustained by the evidence.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., in the absence of Major-Gen. Schofield, received at Governor's Island on Monday forenoon the officers and midshipmen, including the young Prince, of the Brazilian man-of-war, the *Almirante Barroso*. The visitors spent a very pleasant time on the Island, and were shown all the points of interest. Later in the day the officers of the French man-of-war *Talisman* also visited the Island. On Thursday the Brazilian officers went to West Point on the *Despatch*, Lieut. Emory, U. S. N., commanding. Lieut. W. S. Cowles has been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to take charge of the Brazilian visitors during their sojourn in American waters.

REAR ADMIRAL J. E. JOUETT, U. S. N., is on his farm at Sandy Springs, Md.

LIEUTENANT A. C. KELTON, U. S. Marine Corps, reported at Norfolk, Va., June 22, for duty on the *Alliance*.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., has rejoined at Norfolk, Va., from special duty at Washington.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

COMMODORE A. E. K. BENHAM, U. S. N., was in Newport, R. I., this week on a tour of lighthouse inspection.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, is detained at the Purcell House by sickness.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BOUSH, U. S. N., has been visiting his father, Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, Va.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTUN, U. S. N., was in Washington this week, with his attorney, looking after his promotion to Rear Admiral.

REAR-ADmirAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., contributes to the Philadelphia *Times* a graphic account of the gallant services during the war of Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., was received with due honors at the Mare Island Navy-yard, June 14, and is temporarily residing with Comdr. Rodgers until his quarters are ready for occupancy.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBB, P. A. Engr. J. P. S. Lawrence, Ensign A. F. Fechteler, Paymaster H. T. Wright, Lieut. F. H. Holmes and Comdr. H. C. Taylor registered at the Navy Department during the past week.

A RUMOR was afloat this week that Secretary Whitney either had resigned his position in the Cabinet or would shortly do so. The Secretary stated emphatically to a correspondent of the *JOURNAL* that he had not resigned, and added that he had no intention of doing so.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FELIX MCCURLEY and Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., returned to the Norfolk Navy-yard Sunday from New York, where they went with a draft of men. Lieut.-Comdr. Eugene W. Watson, Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, and Mate Harold Neilson, left Norfolk on Monday and Tuesday with apprentices for the *Atlanta* and *Essex*.

THE Buenos Ayres *Standard* says: June 13, there was a festive gathering at the residence of Comdr. Greenleaf Cilley, U. S. N., and his wife, Malvina Vernet de Cilley, to celebrate their silver wedding. Among the visitors were many ladies and gentlemen of the oldest Argentine and foreign families, to wish a large share of happiness to the estimable couple and their children.

THE Court-martial for the trial of Commander Henry L. Johnson, charged with scandalous conduct and disobedience of orders, convened in the Boston Navy yard at noon June 23. An order was issued notifying Commander Johnson to prepare his case for presentation to the Board the next day. Then the Court adjourned without reading or making public the charges.

MRS. SYLVIA RUXTON, daughter of the late Henry Grinnell, and wife of Admiral Ruxton, of the British Navy, has presented to the American Geographical Society a crayon portrait of her father, of the famous ship *Resolute*. Mr. Grinnell preceded Chief Justice Daly as president of the Geographical Society, which has given the portrait a conspicuous position on its walls.

THE Mayor of Baltimore has written to Secretary of the Navy Whitney asking that the term of P. A. Engineer J. D. Ford, U. S. N., at the Manual Training School be extended. The Mayor says: "Mr. Ford's term is about to expire, and as his services have been not only satisfactory to our school board, but of great value to the school itself, I write to ask the favor to extend the term of his incumbency."

THE Secretary of the Navy has not yet decided whether the personal difficulty between Lieut. Delehanty and Civil Engr. Wolcott, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, May 29, over the examination for an appointment in the yard, was a matter serious enough to warrant their trial by court-martial. The commandant of the yard made a report to the Department of the facts in the case, and it is now before the Secretary for consideration.

THE *United Service Gazette* published a statement concerning a retired naval officer (of field rank), who "is most reluctantly compelled to appeal to the benevolence to relieve his declining years from actual want, or the degradation of the workhouse, etc., after a most honorable and arduous servitude in Her Majesty's Royal Navy." As the result of "compulsory commutation," following a long and severe illness, contracted in the service, he is thrown helplessly adrift on the world again at 60 years of age, crippled and homeless (being the son of a very old and meritorious deceased naval officer); the numerous official and other applications made on his behalf to the Board of Admiralty, supported by the request of the Queen being denied in the plea of want of authority.

ENSIGN GEO. F. ORMSBY, of the *Adams*, has been sentenced by court-martial to two years' suspension from rank and duty, to retain his present number in the register, and to be paid at the rate of \$50 per month during that period, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The record of the court-martial, which was held at Payta, Peru, was approved by Rear Admiral McCauley, commanding the Pacific Station, and has been received at the Navy Department. Ensign Ormsby is now on his way home. He was tried on a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and was found guilty. His offence consisted in invoking the aid of Rear Admiral Jouett, then commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to have the *Adams* detained at the Bay of Panama, when Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Noel, executive officer of the *Adams*, was to be tried by court-martial for drunkenness and absence from duty, after his leave had expired.

RECENT DEATHS.

AUGUSTUS CHARLES HOBART HAMPTON, better known under the title of Hobart Pacha, died last week at Varese, in Italy, where he has been staying for the last few weeks under the care of his wife. Hobart Pacha was the third son of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and was born April 1, 1822. He joined the British Navy in 1836, and greatly distinguished himself on active service. While on half pay, during the War of the Rebellion, he commanded the swift blockade runner the *Don*, of the coast of North Carolina. In 1862, he obtained the rank of post captain, and in 1868 he was appointed to a high position in the navy of Turkey. A year later he was sent to Crete in command of the Turkish fleet, with unlimited powers, and on returning to Constantinople was made by the Sultan a full admiral, with the rank of pacha. Soon after he became Inspector General of the Turkish Navy. In the latter position he organized the navy of the Sultan in such a manner as to bring it to a high state of efficiency, and established naval schools, with training and gunnery schools. On account of international complications his name was struck from the British Navy list in 1867, and in 1874 he was reinstated to his former rank as captain in the royal navy and placed upon the retired list. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out Admiral Hobart Pacha was given the command of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. He then formally withdrew from the British service. In the course of the war, at great risk, he ran the blockade of the Danube in a Turkish gunboat. He was raised by the Sultan to the rank of "Mushir" and Marshal of the Empire on January 8, 1881, being the first Christian to receive this honor.

COLONEL WILLIAM CRAIG, who died suddenly at St Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fé, May 27, entered the Military Academy in 1849, was graduated in 1853, promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant of Infantry and 2d Lieutenant 8th Infantry March 3, 1855. He was adjutant of Col. Vrain's battalion of New Mexican volunteers in 1855, and was engaged in several skirmishes and from Oct. 1855 to Sept. 1858, was A.D.C. to Gen. Garland. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant 8th Infantry Oct. 19, 1858, and on May 17, 1861, was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He resigned April 5, 1864. The Los Vegas *Optic*, referring to his death, says: "He served with the Army here for ten years, and won celebrity by his being one of the bravest young officers ever stationed on the frontier. As an Indian fighter prior to 1860 he had few equals and was beloved by such men as Kit Carson, St. Vrain, Simpson and Kent for his rare courage and the trials and hardships they together endured in combating the Navajos and Apaches all along the Rio Grande Valley. Upon resigning from the Army he took up his home in Southern Colorado, on the Vigil and St. Vrain grant, where he engaged in ranching on a large scale, and has been largely engaged in developing a number of promising gold mines in Taos County. As citizen and soldier, as a cultivated gentleman, as typical pioneer who did more than his full share in opening this beautiful country to the peaceful pursuits of his fellow-countrymen, Col. Craig has long been held in high esteem by the people of the southwest. His death will be mourned by all classes. The deceased leaves a widow to mourn his loss."

A CORRESPONDENT writes that on June 15 the officers of the 6th Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, assembled to give expression to the feelings of sorrow with which they received the news of the death of their comrade, Captain Daniel H. Murdock, and to pay to his memory the following tribute of respect and affectionate esteem:

The death of Captain Murdock has removed from our midst a man of strict integrity, of unblemished honor, and of the simplicity indicative of a well-balanced mind and a moral nature without taint. Of studious habits, of worthy ambition devoid of selfishness, his life was characterized by a faithful performance of his duties as a soldier, and by a kind and charitable consideration for all men.

As time advances, the shock of keen sorrow, which his sudden and untimely death has given us, will be mellowed into a sad, but cherished recollection of our comrade who died in the performance of duty; and his memory will be ever kept green in the regiment of which he was an honored member.

To the bereaved family of our departed comrade, we offer the sympathy of men who esteemed and loved him whose untimely death has cast a pall of inconsolable sorrow over a happy household.

THE Vallejo Chronicle, referring to the death, June 11, at Mare Island, Cal., of P. A. Engr. Luther R. Harvey, U. S. N., says: "He had been at the hospital but one week and his death was the result of a complication of diseases. He leaves a wife and two stepdaughters. He was highly respected by his brother officers and his many acquaintances in Vallejo. The funeral took place June 13, the remains being escorted to the cemetery by the Marine Guard and a delegation of sailors from the *Independence*. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Frank Thompson. The pall bearers were Lieutenant U. R. Harris, P. A. Engineer George D. Strickland, Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, Surgeon E. W. Auzal, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, and Lieut. J. A. Turner."

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General, in orders of June 14, announces the sudden death, June 12, of Mr. William Valentine, Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Headquarters Department of Arizona, and says of him: "He was capable and industrious in the faithful performance of every public duty and in his private character a worthy example for soldierly emulation. By his untimely death the Army is deprived of a trusted, loyal soldier, this office of a valued assistant and his comrades of a warm friend and a genial companion."

HENRY C. ELLIS died at his home, No. 239 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning. Ever since the war he has been troubled with asthma, and at times has suffered greatly from it. Thursday was his daughter's wedding day and the exertions attendant upon it and the exceedingly damp atmosphere served to heighten his suffering. He went to his place of business, however, on that day, but was confined to the house on the day following. He was born in New York in 1831, and received the education usually given to the young men of his time. He entered the firm of David Babcock and Co., furnishers of naval supplies, as a clerk, but finally became a member of the firm. On its dissolution a year ago he formed another partnership, with an office at No. 32 Broadway. His business brought him into constant contact with naval officers of high rank, and many Secretaries of the Navy have been his guests. Before the war he was a member of the 7th Regiment, but left it to enter active service as a private in the 65th Zouaves, better known as the 1st United States Chasseurs. He passed through the various ranks up to the captaincy, which he held at the close of the war. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Veteran Corps of the 7th Regiment. A number of naval officers called at his house to express their sympathy for his wife and daughters. The funeral was held at his residence, No. 239 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 22, at 5 o'clock. Captain Ellis was a gentleman well known to many of our readers, especially to the officers of the Navy, by whom he was held in high esteem.

LIEUTENANT MORTON, 6th Infantry, who was with Company D when Captain Murdock lost his life, gives the following account of the affair in a private letter: "The command camped just back from the river all day Saturday, waiting for the subsidence of the swollen stream, and arrived at the ferry early Sunday, June 6. Several boat loads of stores were ferried over under the direction of Lieutenant Morton; then, Captain Murdock wishing to go over and select a place for going into camp, stepped on the boat, loaded with a few stores and four or five mules. All went well until they reached the current about the centre of the stream, when the rope which attaches the boat to the wire cable stretched across the river broke, and Captain Murdock and one soldier jumped in and caught the end of the broken rope. The torrent soon swept them away. The soldier got a plank, but the captain found nothing, and struck out manfully for the bank. Private Manning, of Company B, 6th Infantry, jumped from the boat, and reaching the soldier on the plank, rescued him and placed him on the ferry boat, which seems to have been got ashore by the men on it. Then Manning went to the assistance of Captain Murdock, but before he could reach him he sank for the third time and was seen no more. His body must have been soon whirled into the narrow chasm, just below the crossing, whose sides rise perpendicularly to a height of hundreds of feet."

M. PIERRE AUGUSTE CHASSEPOET, inventor of the military small arm bearing his name, was buried at Châtellerault on June 2. Chassepot, who was simply an improver up'n Dreyse, was born at Mutzig (Bas-Rhin), Oct. 18, 1808. He was a government écluse at the well known armory of that city at an early age, and became foreman of small arms work in 1829, inspector in 1831, and superintendent in 1844. In 1848 he was detailed to the armory at Châtellerault as superintendent of the first class, and promoted to the superintendency-in-chief in 1854. He was retired in 1855, and occupied the position of deputy manager at Creuzé till 1866, when he undertook the manufacture of arms on his own account, following it till 1879, at which time he ended his active career. Chassepot, curiously enough, is a much more familiar name than Dreyse, though whose follower Chassepot was. His grateful government made him chevalier of the Legion of Honor on his retirement.

WILLIAM A. TIERNON, the fourteen year old son of Major J. L. Tiernon, U. S. A., the commandant of Newport Barracks, Ky., died June 16. The funeral took place from the barracks June 19. The greatest sympathy is felt for Major and Mrs. Tiernon in this severe domestic affliction. A correspondent writes: "This interesting child, though but fourteen years of age, was afflicted with Bright's disease. He was ill for six months and bore his intense sufferings with a fortitude unusual in one so young and he met death without fear. His affectionate and kind nature endeared him to all who knew him. The funeral took place from the family residence at the Barracks Saturday afternoon. The casket was borne by four enlisted men from the command, attended by Willie Merrill, Harry and Eddie Air, Rene Amann, and Talbot and Zeke Arnold, six of Willie's companions. The burial was at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati."

MR. C. R. PERKINS, who died in Galena, Ill., June 12, had been engaged in the wholesale leather trade for many years, and was long associated in the leather trade with the late Orville Grant, youngest brother of General Grant. He was also the intimate friend of Gen. Grant before and after the latter had mounted the topmost round of the ladder of fame, and when the then obscure "Captain Grant" arrived at Galena in September, 1850, to make arrangements for moving his family there, he became the guest of Mr. Perkins, and the latter ever afterward was one of his warmest friends and most ardent admirers.

MRS. SUSAN KING, the venerable widow of General Robert S. King, U. S. N., who was lost in the Levant Sept. 18, 1860, died recently at San Francisco, Cal., in the 79th year of her age.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., June 21, 1886.

I. The following extract of an act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc.

Sec. 9. That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians, committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian Reservation, shall be subject thereto to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases; and all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian Reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Approved March 2, 1885.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 856 of the Regulations, relating to the trial and punishment of Indians for crimes committed by them, is revoked, its provisions being in conflict with the act of Congress published in the first paragraph of this order.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., June 22, 1886.

I. To secure uniformity in official communications addressed or referring to the school of application established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, it is hereby announced, for the guidance of all concerned, that the school will hereafter be known and designated as "The United States Infantry and Cavalry School."

2. The headquarters mounted recruiting service, now at St. Louis, Missouri, will be transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, June 30, 1886.

3. Colonel Eugene A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from duty as superintendent mounted recruiting service, to date July 31, 1886, and will then proceed to join his regiment; after which date the duties of the superintendent mounted recruiting service will be temporarily discharged by the commanding officer of the cavalry depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, until Sept. 30, 1886.

4. After Sept. 30, 1886, there will be but one superintendent of the recruiting service, with headquarters in New York City, to whom the records of the headquarters of the general and mounted recruiting services will be transferred on that date, and to whom all officers in charge of recruiting rendezvous will thereafter render their reports, returns, etc.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Alfred L. Hough, 16th Infantry, will relinquish the command of the depot at David's Island, New York Harbor, to the next senior officer in rank, and repair to New York City in time to assume the duties of superintendent of the recruiting service for the year commencing October 1, 1886, on which date Colonel George L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, will be relieved from duty as superintendent of the general recruiting service, and will proceed to join his regiment.

6. The following is the detail for the recruiting service for the period from October 1, 1886, to October 1, 1887:

Lieutenant Colonel Richard F. O'Brien, 15th Infantry, will report to the superintendent of the recruiting service to command the depot at David's Island, New York Harbor.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, will report in person to the superintendent of the recruiting service to command the cavalry depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, relieving Major John K. Mizner, 4th Cavalry.

Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Infantry, will report to the superintendent of the recruiting service to command the depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Offley, 17th Infantry.

The officers above detailed will report as directed by Oct. 1, 1886. The officers relieved will rejoin their regiments.

One company officer (preferably a 1st Lieutenant) from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, and 9th Cavalry, and the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, and 26th Infantry, will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City, by Oct. 1, 1886. These officers will be self-chosen by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments, and in making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting.

The superintendent will relieve officers of the above named regiments of the expiring detail in charge of rendezvous or at the depots in those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and the regulations prohibiting the enrollment of minors and men of doubtful habits will be strictly enforced by the superintendent.

7. The travel enjoined in this order is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., June 23, 1886.

I. The Secretary of War having approved the transfer, the 9th Infantry will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Plate and transferred by the most expeditious and economical routes to the Department of Arizona, the movement to commence not later than July 20, 1886.

2. The transportation will be by rail or water, as far as possible at a minimum expense to the Government.

3. The commanding general Division of the Pacific will assign the detachments of the 9th Infantry to their new stations as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

4. As far as practicable, all regimental, company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail or water from initial points to the new stations of detachments of the regiment.

5. The commanding general Division of the Missouri will supply garrisons to the posts left vacant by the departure of the 9th Infantry from such troops of his command as are available.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 18, 1886.

So much of G. O. 1, o. a., as requires officers to state on certificates of disability if soldiers desire to receive the benefits of the Soldiers' Home, is revoked.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major G. H. Burton, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Commandant on the Uncompahgre, Co I, on public business (S. O. 60, June 14, Dept. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Bowie Station, A. T., as disbursing officer of the Q. M. Dept. for southern Arizona, and will relieve Capt. F. A. Whitney of his quartermaster's duties at Bowie Station, A. T. (S. O. 9, June 17, Dept. Ariz.)

Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., is designated as disbursing officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business (S. O. 66, June 22, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 96, June 10, D. Columbia).

The leave for ten days granted Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., is extended two days (S. O. 66, June 12, D. Plate).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about July 5, is granted Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. John Schmidt is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. Daniel Domnit will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Dodge and Larned on public business connected with the removal of the remains of deceased soldiers from the cemeteries at those points (S. O. 66, June 14, Dept. Mo.)

Pay Department.

Asst. Paymr. Gen. Geo. L. Febiger, relieved from duty in Div. of the Missouri July 15, and ordered to his home to await retirement (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept., based upon the contemplated reduction in the number of Contract Surgeons in the Army, the contract of A. A. Surg. O. C. McNary, Fort Reno, I. T., is annulled, to take effect June 30 (S. O. 64, June 18, Dept. Mo.)

Major Calvin De Witt, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steiger will report to the C. O. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for temporary duty (S. O. 44, June 14, D. Cal.) Revoked by S. O. 45 of June 16.

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker, in addition to his present duties at the Presidio of San Francisco, will attend the sick at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 44, June 14, D. Cal.)

Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his present duties, give medical attendance at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., during the temporary absence of A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker with Light Battery K, 1st Art. (S. O. 45, June 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty-five days is granted Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 43, June 14, Div. Pacific.)

Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., in addition to his duties of post surgeon at the Presidio of San Francisco, will perform the duties of attending surgeon at Headquarters, Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California (S. O. 41, June 8, Div. Pacific.)

Major John Brooke, Surg., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty as post surgeon, relieving Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, assistant surgeon, who will repair to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 67, June 23, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 70, June 12, D. Texas).

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 66, June 12, D. Plate.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Glover Perin, Asst. Surg. Gen., Med. Director (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dakota.)

Major Charles H. Alden, Surg., will take charge of the office of the Med. Director of the Dept. during the temporary absence of that officer (S. O. 54, June 11, D. Dakota).

The journey performed by Capt. E. B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M., from Vancouver Barracks to The Dalles, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 95, June 9, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Stockton, will accompany Troop G, 3d Cav., to Camp at Eagle Pass, and on arrival will proceed with Co. K, 10th Inf., to Fort Clark, for duty (S. O. 66, June 11, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner will proceed to Fort Ringgold, and report to post for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Alfred Whittaker, who will proceed to Fort Hancock, and report for duty (S. O. 66, June 11, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Charles Hillebrand, on furlough, will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., to relieve Hospital Steward Thomas Hills, who will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, E. C., extended one month (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

By authority of the Secretary of War, the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast, constituted by Engineers Order 64, dated Dec. 4, 1880, is hereby dissolved (S. O. 88, June 23, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 87, June 18, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Geo. R. Elliot, E. C., ordered from Newport, R. I., to the fort at Clark's Point, Mass., on public business (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., will proceed to Fort Clinch, Fla., on public business (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The journey performed by Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., member of the G. C. M., from Vancouver Barracks to Portland, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 95, June 9, D. Columbia).

S. O. 123, May 27, directing Ord. Sergt. William H. Davis to proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., is revoked, and he is assigned to duty at Fort Meade, D. T., re-

lieving Ord. Sergt. James Whelan, who will proceed to Fort Custer (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Wm. S. Doyle is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Ord. Sergt. August Lange, who will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns being manufactured for the O. D. (S. O. June 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Jas. M. Whittemore, ordered from Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to Providence, R. I., to examine machinery for use at the arsenal (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect after June 20, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson, Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 69, June 17, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months is granted Chaplain Daniel Kendig, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 43, June 14, Div. Pacific.)

Chaplain Winfield Scott will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty during the absence of Chaplain Daniel Kendig (S. O. 44, June 14, D. Cal.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Samuel W. Rhode, at Milwaukee, Wis., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for discharge and re-enlistment; after which he will return to Milwaukee, and resume his duties. Sergt. Charles N. Kitchel, Moorhead, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for discharge (S. O. 58, June 21, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, E, F, Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont., and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Capt. J. Q. Adams will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty, Oct. 1 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B, E, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Troop M will be relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Ore., as soon after July 1, next, as practicable, and will then march to Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 42, June 11, Div. P.)

Capt. S. M. Swigert and 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley are relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, and will join their regiment (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. N. Wheelan will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty, Oct. 1 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Upon the abandonment of Fort Stockton, Troop G will march to Eagle Pass, Tex., and camp there (S. O. 69, June 11, D. Tex.)

Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., will report at Jefferson Bks., Mo., for duty, Oct. 1 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Herman Brockman, Troop M (S. O. 90, June 21, Div. M.) Seventy recruits have been ordered to the 3d Cav.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. W. B. Royall will report to the Department Commander at Wilcox, A. T., on public business (F. O. 52, June 2, D. Ariz.)

Col. W. B. Royall, Fort Huachuca, will proceed to Tucson, and from there to Phoenix, A. T. (F. O. 53, June 3, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. R. H. Montgomery is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, and will join his regiment (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Thirty-three recruits have been ordered to the 5th Cav.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John Y. F. Blake, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 89, June 19, Div. M.)

Capt. A. Kramer is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, and will join his regiment (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig is relieved from duty on recruiting service, to date July 31, and will then join his regiment (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will send to Capt. James M. Bell at Pino Ridge Agency, D. T., his personal property, including horses, under charge of Private John Henderson, Troop F (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

The furlough for three months granted Sergt. Charles C. Crocker, Troop I, is extended one month (S. O. 90, June 21, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 67, June 14, D. Platte.)

C. L. Bradley, formerly a sergeant of Troop C, and later a professional gambler, was shot near Crawford, Neb., June 22.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., and B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Verde, A. T.; D, Ft. Mohave, A. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T. (F. O. 55, June 8, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William E. Dougherty will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., and relieve Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf., of the command and of his duties as Acting Indian Agent at the Hoopa Valley Agency. (S. O. 45, D. California, June 16.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; C, G, and H, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., and Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, members of G. C.-M., from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, is confirmed (S. O. 95, June 9, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Major Edmund Butler, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Townsend to The

Bayard, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T., returning to his proper station, is approved, and was necessary for the public service (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Ariz.)

Col. B. H. Grierson will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and such other points in that vicinity as he may deem necessary, and fully investigate the condition of affairs in relation to reported disturbances among the Indians adjacent to that post, and will take such measures in connection therewith as the circumstances may require, for which purpose the troops at Fort Mojave are placed at his disposal (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Ariz.)

Twenty-four colored recruits have been ordered to the 10th Cav.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Van Dorn, Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, Fort Canby, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 92, June 4, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Capt. F. E. Taylor, member of G. C.-M., from Vancouver Barracks to The Dalles, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 95, June 9, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Major John I. Rodgers, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Canby to Portland, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 95, June 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 28, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

Par. 24, S. O. 133, June 10, relating to 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, is revoked (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service, will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., on July 1, and will join his battery upon the expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Geo. W. Van Deusen is detailed member of G. C. M., vice 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols. (S. O. 45, D. California, June 12.)

Light Batty, K will proceed on the usual march of instruction on or about June 23, taking the following route: From the Presidio of San Francisco to San Jose, thence to Monterey, via Gilroy, Pajaro and Salinas, returning to the Presidio via Santa Cruz and Pescadero. A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will accompany the battery as medical officer; 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris and Topographical Assistant C. Winstanley to keep the itinerary of the march. 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols will remain at the Presidio in charge of the battery property. (S. O. 45, D. California, June 18.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

*Light battery.

2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service, will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., on July 1, and will join his battery upon the expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, New York Bks., N. Y.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; V, San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

Leave for two months, to take effect at such date in July as may be determined by the post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 65, June 21, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Schellz, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, I. M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Capt. Edward Field will proceed from Princeton, N. J., to Baugor, Me., in complying with S. O. 140 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. O. M. Lassak is ordered to duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 28, and accordingly relieved from duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Light Bat. F left Fort Snelling, June 16, to march to New Ulm, Minn., where it will go into camp with the 2d Regiment of the National Guard. The battery is in most excellent condition as to discipline, and is officered as follows: Capt. Frank G. Smith, commanding; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe and Peter Leary, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Williston Fish.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Winfield Scott, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fort Douglas, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 67, June 14, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service, will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., on July 1, and will join his battery upon the expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G.

Dalles, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 96, June 9, D. Columbia.)

Gen. Wheaton is much pleased at his assignment to Fort Omaha. One of his companies has a figure of merit in target practice of 107. The 2d will doubtless come to the Platte well up.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.
Hdqs., A, G, H, and K; Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Capt. James H. Gagey will return to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

Sixty recruits have been ordered to the 3d Inf.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.
Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K; Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 66, June 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed to inspect 100 mares to be delivered at the Winnebago Agency, Neb., under contract (S. O. 66, June 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to the Santee Agency, Neb., to inspect certain肥牛, oxen, and lumber to be delivered under contract (S. O. 66, June 12, D. Platte.)

The 4th Infantry will leave the Dept. of the Platte with a figure of merit in target practice of over 80. The two companies at Niobrara will have 90 and 95. With a few more days of practice the Omaha companies would have been close on to 100.

5th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.
Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Adj't., is appointed rec. officer at Ft. Leavenworth (S. O. 66, June 14, Dept. M.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, from Co. I to Co. A; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Beckwith, from Co. A to Co. I (S. O. June 19, H. Q. A.)

A Fort Douglas correspondent writes: Sergt. Jas. W. Weeks, Co. E, has qualified as sharpshooter for 1886, having fired to qualify 230 rounds or 46 scores. He has a general average, from 200 to 800 yards inclusive, of 84-51 per cent. for each score fired.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: Fort Douglas is comparatively dead since hot weather set in, and several companies were detailed to other quarters. Battalion drill will probably cease on June 15. Two companies are now getting ready to go to Leavenworth on the 1st of July.

6th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.
Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., to take effect as soon after he has qualified as marksman as his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 67, June 14, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. John L. Barbour is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Washakie, and will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., for duty with his company (S. O. 69, June 17, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.
Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, and D, Bowie Station, Ariz.; E, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; G, Ft. Sill, Tex.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

1st Lieut. W. H. McMinn, with Co. D, will proceed to Dragoon Summit, thence to Fort Huachuca. Lieut. McMinn will report by telegraph the date at which he will have his command at Dragoon Summit (F. O. 54, June 5, D. Ariz.)

The colonel, staff, and band will, on July 1, proceed by rail to Tucson and thence march to Fort Lowell, A. T. Co. F will, July 1, march from Fort Lowell, Cal., to Reno, Nev., thence by rail to Willcox Station, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort Grant, A. T. Co. I will, July 2, march from Fort McDermit to Winnemucca, Nev., thence by rail to Ash Fork, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort Verde, A. T. Co. G will, on being relieved by Co. B, 1st Inf., march from Fort Gaston to Arcata, Cal., thence by steamer to San Francisco, thence by rail to Maricopa, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort McDowell, A. T. The detachment of Co. E, at Fort Halleck, will, on being relieved by Co. H, 1st Inf., march to Halleck Station, Nev., thence by rail to Holbrook, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort Apache, A. T. The detachment of Co. D at San Diego Barracks will, on being relieved by Co. I, 1st Inf., proceed by rail to Huachuca Station, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort Huachuca, A. T. The detachment of Co. I to be left at Fort McDermit, Nev., will, on being relieved by Co. K, 1st Inf., march to Winnemucca, Nev., thence by rail to Ash Fork, A. T., from which point it will march to Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 43, D. California, June 12.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The telegraphic instructions of May 20, for 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt to proceed from Fort Sully to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., are confirmed (S. O. 62, June 10, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger, Fort Lyon, Colo., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 62, June 16, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E and K, Ft. Sully; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The telegraphic instructions of May 20, for 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt to proceed from Fort Sully to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., are confirmed (S. O. 62, June 10, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. J. E. Macklin is relieved as rec. officer at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 60, June 14, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt is detailed A. A. Q. M. and Depot Q. M. at Bismarck, D. T., vice Capt. Chas. F. Roe, relieved (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 5, for Capt. George K. Sanderson to obey a summons as witness before the G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, are confirmed (S. O. 55, June 15, D. Dak.)

R. Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin F. Rhimer will proceed from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to Fort Sully, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 52, June 10, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and D, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; M, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. W. S. Davies is appointed rec. officer at

Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

The journey performed by Capts. G. W. Davis, Jas. Kennington, and S. McConaughy, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, members and J.-A. of G. C.-M., from Vancouver Barracks to The Dalles, Ore., is confirmed (S. O. 96, June 9, D. Columbia.)

Major W. F. Drum, A. L. G., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., reporting to the Department Commander (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Ariz.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Ranchos, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Sumner, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin is relieved as a member of G. C.-M. and appointed J.-A., vice 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, who is relieved by duty as J.-A. and detailed a member (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Co. I will go from Eagle Pass to Fort Davis and Co. to San Antonio (S. O. 63, June 11, D. Tex.)

Capt. William H. Clapp will inspect Signal Service property at Fort Stockton (S. O. June 21, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, E, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. Clarence E. Bennett will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and comply with instructions (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Lieut. E. E. Hatch is relieved from duty as rec. officer at Fort Hayes, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin is appointed in his stead (S. O. 59, June 11, D. Dept. M.)

Major G. K. Brady is relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and will proceed without delay to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and assume command of that post (S. O. 60, June 11, D. Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, A. D. C., is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 11, June 16, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 15, or when in the opinion of his post commander his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. John Anderson, Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 31, June 23, Div. M.)

Sergt. Daniel Abern, tried at Fort Riley for neglect of duty on guard, was found guilty, but upon the unanimous recommendation of the members of the court, based upon "the long and faithful service of the accused, during and subsequent to the war, as shown by the documents produced, and of his good character as established by evidence," Gen. Officer remitted the sentence.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Upon the arrival of Troop G, 2d Cav., at Eagle Pass, Co. K will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 69, June 11, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, Adj't., will proceed to Camp Langtry, Tex., and inspect wood to be delivered by the contractor (S. O. 71, June 14, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Ephraim Hoover, Co. F (S. O. 88, June 18, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Magruder, M. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is extended to June 30, on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. June 19, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Assiniboine will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Benjamin Otten, Co. D (S. O. 54, June 14, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Almon L. Parmerter, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 68, June 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., for duty with his company (S. O. 67, June 14, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Francis J. Keruan is relieved from duty at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La. (S. O. June 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect July 1, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams, R. Q. M. (S. O. June 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, to take effect July 1, is granted Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will transfer public property for which he is accountable to 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Art. (S. O. 44, D. California, June 14.)

Leave for three months, to take effect July 1, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams, R. Q. M. (S. O. June 22, H. Q. A.)

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1st Lieut. Francis J. Clarke is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will transfer public property for which he is accountable to 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Art. (S. O. 44, D. California, June 14.)

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signalling, there was experimental signalling with the steam whistle from the tug. Major H. D. Perrine, Chief Signal Officer, was in charge and an excellent drill was had.

The U. S. troops having been ordered to relinquish duty at the tomb of General Grant on June 30, a regular detail of the Park Police has been arranged by the Park Commissioners to maintain a guard over it. There seems some prospect that the guard of U. S. troops over General Garfield's tomb at Cleveland, also ordered to withdraw June 30, may be maintained there for some time longer.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Advice from Fort Huachuca state that Captain Lawton is driving the band before him, and that the Indians are making their way to their stronghold in the Sierra Madres. The Indians were on foot, having killed and eaten nearly all their horses, retaining only four to transport their wounded. A band of Yaqui Indians has been enlisted for three months in the U. S. Army, and will be sent to the front within a few days.

There is a good deal of complaint, says a despatch, among the volunteer troops, because they have been placed under charge of Regular Army officers, notwithstanding the fact that volunteers were given permission to elect officers from among their own members. The volunteers enlisted with the expectation that they would be enabled to employ the same tactics as the Indians. While they have no objection to the officers appointed, the rangers believe they would be able to act far more effectively under their own commanders. Almost every camp of importance in this section is taking steps to organize an Independent Ranger Company, arming, mounting, and equipping themselves.

A Tombstone despatch of June 22 says: "The Sonora Mexicans are completely terror stricken and demoralized. The Society of Arizona Pioneers has appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the views of the people on the Indian question and to fix a day for a general mass meeting in the Territory."

The Tucson Star, referring to General Miles's opinion that the whole border line between New Mexico and Arizona and the Mexican Republic should be fortified by a cordon of fortified posts, says: "Aside from the national importance of this recommendation, it is of the greatest importance to Arizona and New Mexico. In time of Indian troubles the military posts along the border would supply troops at a moment's notice. In time of peace they could be utilized in the prevention of smuggling, and they will exercise a salutary influence in exciting respect for American citizens by the Mexican Government."

A Tombstone despatch of June 23 says: "General Miles is of the opinion that the pursuit of the hostiles will result in their capture or destruction, and that the troops will be pushed after the fugitives, and keep them going, if it is not possible to overtake them and force an engagement, until they are worn out. By following them so that they are not able to make camp for a single undisturbed rest will soon wear them out, and they then will form an easy prey for our forces."

Dept. of Dakota.—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Fort Assiniboine enjoyed the pleasures of a marriage ceremony a few days ago. Mr. J. H. Williamson, the post saddler, was married to Miss Alice M. Pherson. The ceremony was performed by the post chaplain. Mr. Williamson has lived at the post since its establishment, and a correspondent says that the bride is a charming, lovable woman.—*Kansas Times*.

The Pioneer Press, referring to the recent troubles at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, says: "Major J. M. Bell, sent to the agency to replace Agent McGillycuddy, seems to have endorsed that official's action in every way, and has flatly refused to displace Clerk Brown in favor of the new man. Clark Brown is an honest fellow, perfectly familiar with all the details of the agency, and knows nearly every one of the 7,000 Indians there. The turbulent element of the agency, headed by Red Cloud and others, has remained perfectly quiet since Maj. Bell took charge, and will remain so during his stay."

Information comes from Rosebud Agency that Chief Two Strike and 500 Sioux are determined to make their proposed visit to the Crows in Montana and the Shoshones in Wyoming against instructions. General Brisbin, commanding Fort Niobrara, Northern Nebraska, says that troops will be sent after them to bring them back if they go without permission. It is feared serious complications will arise if this should be done.

A correspondent writes: "Officers and men at Fort Missoula are taking great interest in rifle practice and are maintaining and improving on their old records, which made Fort Missoula last year the champion post in the United States. A day or two ago Captain M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., made a score of 96 out of a possible 100 in twenty consecutive shots at 300 yards."

Christopher Casey, a military convict at Fort Snelling, was shot June 18, by Private Brown, the sentinel in charge, and almost instantly killed. Casey and another convict made an attack upon the sentry, who floored one of them and ran after Casey, summoning him to halt. Failing to obey, Private Brown shot him through the body. The Pioneer Press, referring to the occurrence, says: "Private Brown belongs to Co. C, 20th Inf., and has seen only a short service. The plucky struggle with his assailants and strict obedience of orders in shooting at the escaping convicts is the theme of general commendation at the fort. A Board of Officers has been convened to investigate and report upon the circumstances of the case."

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The Association Veterans of the Mexican War will celebrate at Monterey, July 5, the 110th anniversary of American independence and the 40th anniversary of the taking possession of California and the raising of the American flag at that place by Commodore Sloat, U.S.N., in July, 1846. The exercises will be of a very interesting character. The raising and lowering in their respective order of the flags of Spain and Mexico will be honored with the national sa-

lutes. Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., will hoist the American flag.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Sergeant Weeks, 5th Infantry, has a general average as a marksman of 89 and as a sharpshooter of 84, having qualified as sharpshooter in 46 scores. He will be one of the distinguished marksmen sent to Fort Leavenworth this year for the Army Team. Colonel Merriam, 7th Infantry, has an average of 85.85 as a marksman. Lieut. Merriam, 4th Infantry, has an average of 88 as a sharpshooter.

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

The Kansas City Times has the following items:

Dr. Price, Post Surgeon, commander of John Buford Post, G. A. R., as well as Chaplain Macomber, displayed admirable taste on Decoration Day by making short addresses.

Capt. Romeyn, 6th Inf., of Fort Keogh, made a most favorable impression upon the soldiers and inmates of Fort Custer, who are pretty slack at sizing up an officer. Capt. Romeyn addressed a very large audience on the eve of Decoration Day, and on the evening following delivered a very entertaining lecture.

Better shooting than ever has been done thus far by all the companies in the garrison.

Active preparations are now in progress for celebrating the Fourth of July. The officers of the post have held a meeting to decide upon the nature and extent of the programme. Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. G. Galbraith were made president and secretary of the meeting.

It is to be hoped that the issue of some sort of summer uniform to soldiers serving in warm climates may not be delayed much longer. When that time arrives let it be distinctly understood that Fort Custer, Mont., comes under that head.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JUNE 22, 1886.

The national game of base ball is often enjoyed by this command. Through the courtesy of General Gibson, the campus east of the road leading from the main entrance has been set apart for this purpose, to be used by civilians clubs or teams. Press teams, Government employees, etc., avail themselves of the privilege, and acknowledge it to be the best grounds in the city. It is also used by the "Light Battery" for their exercises, drills, etc.

Another shooting match of seven men on each side came off June 19 between Batteries E and H, range 200 yards, 10 shots per man, in which the former battery vanquished their adversary by 25 points. A special prize of one box of "Avana best cigars" was put up by Captain John F. Mount, 3d Art. Total scores of both teams: E, 24; H, 29.

A few gentlemen from the House of Representatives visited the range during the afternoon to witness some experiments at shooting with the Ballard rifle and magazine guns. The officers consumed the rest of the afternoon in trying to improve their records.

The Light Battery C, Colonel Warner, leaves for Gettysburg, Pa., to-morrow.

A juvenile party, under the patronage of Mrs. General Gibson, was held in the recreation hall, June 21, P. M., the music being furnished by the regimental band.

The Soldiers' Temperance Union will hold their usual weekly meeting to-morrow evening. "AS YOU LIKE IT."

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

GENERAL McCook has issued an ultimatum against firecrackers ordering that "the practice of permitting children to amuse themselves with firecrackers near public buildings or upon the grounds under the control of the post commander, is prohibited. During military ceremonies children will not be permitted to go upon the parade or drill grounds."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA.

JUNE 10, 1886.

EARLY this morning the Angel of Death visited this post and deprived Captain Hatfield, 4th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Hatfield of their youngest son, Franklin. After a short illness of but six days, the engaging little child was taken from his sorrowing parents to enter into the kingdom of God. Without exception the whole garrison lost deeply sympathizes with the bereaved mother and father, the remains being followed to their last resting place by all the officers of the post and their ladies, Captain Hatfield's (D) troop, the whole non-commissioned staff and band, and numerous others. Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Forsyth most affectingly read the burial service, and the regimental band played an aria from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The pall-bearers were Dr. White, U. S. M. D.; the Regimental Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Jas. Parker; Lieut. Faison, 1st U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Terrell, 8th U. S. Inf. The beautiful little coffin was tastefully decorated with choice flowers, and the funeral ceremonies were most unutterably touching and sad, the little boy being but three years and six days old.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, I. T.

JUNE 13, 1886.

THE cavalry troops have, with the exception of a detachment of Troop D, 3d Cav., returned. The boys are glad to be settled down in their comfortable quarters again.

The command was given some idea of warfare on Wednesday, in the shape of a sham battle. The programme as arranged by Col. Johnson, 24th Inf., was successfully carried out, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry each playing an important part. The men did superbly, the work of the artillery under Lieut. Crane, and the cavalry under Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., being particularly noticeable.

The target season is satisfactorily under way, and some fine shooting is being done daily. Thus far Co. C, 24th Inf., leads in individual and company figure of merit.

The social monotony was broken Friday evening, when a "social hop," under the direction of Sergt. Logan and Sargent, Co. G, 24th Inf., proved a decided success. Miss Francis Young, daughter of the serial 1st Sergeant of Co. G, carried off the honors as a graceful dancer. Among the spectators present were noticed Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and daughter and Miss Johnson, Lieutenants Crane, Augur, Reichmann, Rivers, and Cartwright. Taken altogether this was by far the most enjoyable affair of the season and we hope to see it repeated.

Some of the enlisted men comprising the command of Ft. Sill, I. T., have organized a debating club, which meets on Wednesday night of each week to discuss subjects announced by the President one week in advance. In these debates much information is brought to bear upon the subjects under discussion, and they are producing some good effects. The President for the next two months is the post schoolteacher, Mr. W. S. Mason; the Secretary, C. H. Clegg.

A. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 23, 1886.

THE cadets marched into camp last Thursday morning. The regular drills will begin July 6, but every morning between breakfast and guard mounting the members of the first class have a drill in giving commands. The new cadets, who live in barracks, are drilled three times a day. A number of improvements have been made in the camp. A water pipe was carried along back of the company officers' tents and a faucet placed for each company. This arrangement will do away with the crowd that formerly congregated at the single place where water was to be had. The guard tents have been taken from in front of the camp and placed in the northwest corner, half facing the plain and half the hotel. The visitors' tent is at the southwest corner of the camp, all by itself. The new arrangement of the guard tents adds much to the appearance of the camp as viewed from the plain. The company streets have been graded and made level, as has also the general rendezvous of the spectators. A row of seats with backs will add much to the comfort of visitors.

Hops on Monday and Thursday evenings, with Germans on Saturday and band concerts three times a week, make the life of the cadets pass pleasantly.

The dress parades looked rather slim for several evenings. Company C has had only eight privates, with three corporals, two lieutenants, and a captain. The array reminds one of a company of infantry out West.

The class standing of the second and fourth classes was published on Saturday. It is as follows:

GENERAL STANDING OF SECOND CLASS, NOW THE FIRST.

1. Shunk.	33. Williamson.
2. Wheeler.	34. Paxton.
3. Meyer.	35. Tripp.
4. Lucas, E. W. V. C.	36. Isham.
5. Young, E. C.	37. Seay.
6. Worthington.	38. Foster.
7. Robinson.	39. Gerhardt.
8. Squier.	40. Donaldson, C. V.
9. Russell.	41. Hall, T. W.
10. Hinds.	42. Harman.
11. Peck.	43. Moriarty.
12. Jenkins.	44. Bruce.
13. Davis, R. P.	45. Alexander.
14. Gatchell.	46. Beach, F. H.
15. Straub.	47. Duke.
16. Landers.	48. Dean.
17. Wilkins.	49. Baker, W. P.
18. Hunter.	50. Crook.
19. Rivers.	51. Farnsworth.
20. Lewis, E. A.	52. Jones, W. K.
21. Miley.	53. Hanson.
22. Lockridge.	54. Wassell.
23. Evans, E. W.	55. Loveridge.
24. Weigel.	56. Wittmeyer.
25. Slaven.	57. Adams, H. R.
26. McClure.	58. McAlexander.
27. Martin, C. H.	59. Smoke.
28. Gregg.	60. Lenahan.
29. Schum.	61. Albright.
30. Bourke.	62. Taylor, W. L.
31. Gray.	63. Evans, F. D.
32. Hall, H.	64. Schenck.

GENERAL STANDING OF FOURTH CLASS, NOW THE THIRD.

1. Winslow.	33. Kirkman.
2. Hart, W. W.	34. Young.
3. Harding.	35. Siadon.
4. D'Arniit.	36. Leitch.
5. Flaggier.	37. Lassiter.
6. Ellis.	38. Hagedorn.
7. Mann.	39. Skerritt.
8. Campbell.	40. Johnson, R.
9. Kelly.	41. Barrios.
10. Bethel.	42. Harrison.
11. Wilcox.	43. Peterson.
12. Carroll.	44. Irwin.
13. Graves.	45. Cole.
14. Sydenham.	46. McGiachlin.
15. Lambdin.	47. Cloman.
16. Haines, J. P.	48. Bookmiller.
17. Kenly.	49. Stockham.
18. Jordan, S.	50. Crawford.
19. Rhodes.	51. Clark.
20. McGregor.	52. Dickey.
21. Blake.	53. Lahey.
22. Lee.	54. Phillips.
23. Piper.	55. Leake.
24. Langham.	56. Carruthers.
25. Haas.	57. Burkhardt.
26. Wood.	58. Wool.
27. Normoyle.	59. Wholly.
28. Martin, J. T.	60. Strickler.
29. Bryan.	61. Tidball.
30. Webster.	62. Zavala.
31. Taylor, J. R. M.	63. Spurgin.

The result of the candidates' examination was announced on Monday. The following, numbering 101, were admitted:

Andrews, James M., N. Y.	Lamb, Tillman, James, Tenn.
Bandholz, Henry H., Mich.	LaMoure, Thomas, Mich.
Barrett, Frank Irving, N. J.	Lyon, Henry Gleeson, N. Y.
Bennett, John B., Colo.	Maddox, Robert Lee, Ky.
Bowen, Benjamin G., Tenn.	Marshall, Francis C., Wis.
Brown, George M., Mo.	Mauldin, Frank G., S. C.
Buell, Don Carlos, At Large.	McDowell, Alex. B., Texas.
Butts, Edmund L., Minn.	McMaster, Harry B., Wis.
Caldwell, Frank M., Wis.	McNair, William S., Mich.
Caldwell, Vernon A., Ind.	Merillat, Alfred C., Ohio.
Clark, Hollis C., N. Y.	Meyer, Oren Browning, Ohio.
Clark, Rufus B., Ga.	Miller, Douglas W., N. Y.
Cleary, Edward M., D. C.	Mitchell, Joseph B., Texas.
Cooke, Charles A., Ohio.	Montgomery, George, N. Y.
Corcoran, Thomas M., Mass.	Moore, George D., Ill.
Cordray, David P., Ohio.	Murray, Peter, Cal.
Davison, Peter W., Wis.	Musseman, Frank L., Penn.
Davis, Milton F., Oregon.	Newton, Thomas M., at large.
Davis, William C., N. Y.	Nottingham, William K., Va.
Davis, Winder Claude, Ky.	Nunn, David A., Texas.
Deakyne, Herbert, Del.	Dilinger, John B., Penn.
Deese, Joel T., Ga.	Pickard, Michael J., Ind.
Duncan, Charles A., Ky.	Piowan, Wilson, Mo.
Farish, William W., N. C.	Powell, Hiram McL., Ala.
Ferguson, Henry T., Pa.	Raine, John H., Ga.
Fleming, Lawrence J., Ga.	Randall, Clarence W., N. H.
Fox, Joseph C., Pa.	Reed, William C., Mo.
Frazier, Joseph, Mo.	Ronnard, John C., Ill.
Gose, Ernest B., Ill.	Rogge, John C. L., N. Y.
Grimm, Eugene N., Ill.	Romney, Melvin W., Mass.
Hamilton, James, Mo.	Ruggles, Golden L. H., at lar.
Hancock, Seymour W., N. C.	Rushing, John B., Ala.
Hart, James C., Tex.	Ryan, James Augustin, Conn.
Hearne, Clint C., Tex.	Searling, Edward F., Minn.
Hill, Henry McD., Ky.	Scard, William F., at large.
Hine, Charles De Lano, Va.	Smith, George L., Mass.
Hines, Robert H., Ga.	Snell, John W., Jr., Utah.
Hobbs, John P., Iowa.	Snow, William J., N. J.
Hooper, Joseph George, Cal.	St. Martin, Vital J., La.
Hunter, Wallace H., Pa.	Strawn, Louis F., Ill.
Judwin, Edgar, Pa.	Swain, Hugh, Texas.
Johnson, Albie S., Ind.	Sykes, Macrae, at large.
Jones, Samuel G. Jr., Ala.	Symmonds, Charles J., Wis.
Keech, Frank B., Md.	Tanner, Harry A., La.
Keller, Charles, N. Y.	Uline, Willis, Ind.
Kennedy, James H., Mass.	Voorhees, Gordon, Ky.
Ketcham, Daniel W., Ind.	Wallace, Robert B., Mont. T.
Kingsley, C. La Rue, N. Y.	Winston, Thos. Winfield, Ill.
Kraventubli, M. G., Minn.	Wolf, Paul Alexander, Ill.
Laidley, T. B., Va. Va.	

A daughter arrived at the home of Captain Rockwell last Thursday, and on Friday a son made its appearance at Lt. Warren's.

Many of the officers' quarters present a deserted appearance, the occupants having gone away for the summer. The wedding of Miss May Hill, of West Point, to Mr. F. W. Teulon, of Orange, N. J., was a very quiet affair, owing to the delicate health of the bride's mother. The ceremony took place at the "Church of the Holy Innocents," Highland Falls. The altar was tastefully decorated with roses and wild flowers. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Teulon left for Newport.

The following have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1887:

- Wilbur P. Graf, Blairsville, Pa.
- Francis H. Schoefield, Rochester, N. Y.
- William Niven (Alt.) Rochester, N. Y.
- Hanson E. Ely, Iowa City, Iowa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

PORT MONROE, VA., June 22, 1886.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD and other members of the Examining Board, besides other officers and interested persons, arrived here on the morning of June 22. The official visitors were received with due honors and at 10 A. M., according to programme, Gen. Schofield, as Commanding General of the Division of the Atlantic, reviewed the battalion and made a general inspection of the post. Then all papers and records showing the general condition of the school were laid before the Board. The programme for the remainder of the week is as follows:

Wednesday, June 23, at 10 A. M.—Examination of the Engineering, Electrical, and Ballistic Examinations; the Densimeter and instruments for inspecting cannon; the Chemical Laboratory; Collection of Arms and Repair Shop.

4 P. M.—Examination of the class in Artillery Exercises Class B.

Thursday, June 24, 10 A. M.—Examination of essays and examination papers in the Departments of Artillery, Military Art and Science, and Law.

4 P. M.—Examination of the class in Artillery Exercises Class C.

Friday, June 25, 10 A. M.—Target practice with 8 inch rifle, showing method of observing and recording the shot. Inspection of Printing Office and Library.

8 P. M.—Reading of Essays by members of the class and delivering of diplomas to graduates.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

GENERAL ORDERS 36, of June 22, prescribes that the School at Fort Leavenworth is henceforth to be known and designated as the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, so all concerned will please take notice. Gen. McCook is doing his best to bring the School to the highest standard of efficiency. To determine the necessary changes required he has asked the school staff and instructors and company commanders to submit to him their views in writing upon the course of instruction at present pursued, and the relation such course should bear to the administrative work and instruction of the post and garrison proper, with a view to obtain the best results for both the post and school. He invites the utmost liberty of criticism upon the past and present methods of instruction, and in submitting recommendations suggested by experience gained in the classroom, upon the drill ground, and field work. He desires to gather up the experience of the past and by its careful consideration seek out improved methods for future school work. These reports are to be submitted not later than July 20.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, corner of Greene, New York City
Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lt. R. H. Patterson, 1st Ar't, A. A. A. G.

DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Lt.-Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf. Lt.-Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Inf.
Surg. A. W. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Md. Dpt.
Capt. Fredk. E. Trotter, 14th Inf. Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.
Capt. H. M. Hall, 2nd Inf. Capt. John C. H. Smith, 23rd Inf.
Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf. Capt. Jas. C. Merrill, Asst. Surg.
Capt. G. H. Cook, Q. M. Dept. Capt. Andrew H. Young, Q. M. D.
1st Lt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf. 1st Lt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lt. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Wm. J. Campbell, 22d Inf.
1st Lt. Wm. L. Pitcher, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.
1st Lt. Alex. Ogilvie, 17th Inf.

HENDEBROOK:

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—Capt. Sm'l. McKeever, 3d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 West Pratt St.—Capt. John B. Parke, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 5 Portland St.—Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 12 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. Clegg, 21st Inf.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 Seminary St.—1st Lt. John H. Hannay, 3d Inf.
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. Thos. H. Robinson, 19th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 448 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.
New York City, 106 Wall St.—Capt. John F. French, 20th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 301 Market St.—Capt. Chas. C. Howes, 24th Inf.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 515 Penn Ave.—1st Lt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 2d St.—Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 294 Pa. ave.—Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

Colonel E. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, Superintendent.

1st Lieutenant L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, A. A. A. General.

DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Major J. K. Mainer, 4th Cav., Commanding Depot.
1st Lt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.
Capt. G. W. Forsyth, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.
Major Eli McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Instruction
Capt. S. M. Swigert, 2d Cav., secndg. Co. B of Instruction.
1st Lt. F. W. Stibbey, 2d Cav.
2d Lt. C. H. Griswold, 10th Cav.
2d Lt. P. P. Powell, 7th Cav.

RENDREVOUS, AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Chicago, Ill. 10 S. Clark St. Capt. A. G. Honnisea, 6th Cav.
Detroit, Mich. 51 W. Congress St. Capt. A. D. King, 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md. 27-1-2 Sharp St. Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa. 300 Market St. Capt. C. C. DeRudio, 7th Cav.
Main Office, N. Y. City, 174 Hudson St. Capt. C. A. Steedman, 9th Cav.
Branch Office, N. Y. City, 200 Nassau St. Capt. F. W. Michler, 5th Cav.
Cincinnati, O. 319 W. 4th St. 1st Lt. T. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.
St. Louis, Mo. 221 Pine St. 1st Lt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

THE Army and Navy Hospital is not yet in running order. The buildings were completed by Capt. Jacobs, of the Quartermaster's Department, some time ago, and bids for furnishing them have just been opened, but until further appropriations are made by Congress for putting in the steam pump and boiler for supplying the bath house and heating the quarters, and for the construction of the necessary tanks, the hospital cannot be got ready for the reception of patients. Dr. Vickery and Capt. Haynesworth are in charge of it.

Dr. M. K. Taylor, Capt. O'Brien, of the 2d Cav., and Capt. Gibson and Nave are staying here.

Capt. Frank Hamilton, commanding the Light Battery at Little Rock, was here for a few hours the other day.

Col. McFarland, of the Engineers, is at the new hotel, the Plateau, the proprietor of which is his old friend and classmate, Col. D. C. Rugg, who entered West Point in 1855, and was wounded during the war while in command of an Indiana regiment.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Her destination is unknown, and she has not yet received her charts. Is detained by the cracking of her shaft June 18.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York. Undergoing slight repairs. Will sail shortly for Portland, Me.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell in temporary command. At New York. Anchored off Staten Island. Will shortly sail on a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Sailed from New York for Portland, Me., June 18. Arrived June 20.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Sailed from New York for Portland, Me., June 18. Arrived June 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from New York for Portland, Me., June 18. Arrived June 20.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Commodore J. H. Russell will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, May 29, 1886.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Rio de Janeiro June 12, and arrived at St. Thomas June 21.

European Station—R. Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Sailed for coast of Syria May 12, from Alexandria, Egypt, and was at Smyrna, June 14.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Reported by cable to have arrived at Constantinople June 14, and will remain there about one month.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at London, England, June 14.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm'r. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Payta, Peru, May 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. At Payta, Peru, May 31.

IRACOON, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Coquimbo, early part of May. Was to return to Callao later.

MONGANGELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoa Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, May 19, and was there May 28.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska, June 8.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Payta, Peru, May 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm'r. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, + 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, May 24. She will return to the U. S. reaching San Francisco about the middle of September. The Essex will probably take her place on the Asiatic Station.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the Trenton. It is expected that she will sail early in July.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. She is ready to sail for the Asiatic Station. Her officers are all on board. Put in commission June 21.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Cruising on Coast of China. Arrived at Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, May 9, and was probably at Shanghai May 24.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton May 24.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, May 24.

OSSIPPE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Yokohama, Japan, May 24.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Arrived at Yokohama May 24, and would leave in a few days for Corea, with U. S. Minister Parker on board. The State Department has been informed of Minister Parker's arrival at Corea.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Singapore, China, June 4, on her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane.

Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Conqueror's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Hampton Roads, June 23, for Newport.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., June 23, for Newport.

On Special Service.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy. Commander C. L. Huntington. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23, on practice cruise.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa. Arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Arrived at San Diego, Cal., May 31.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise, en route to Lisbon, thence to Madeira and Fayal, stopping along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and then back to New London, arriving about the middle of August.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Sohety, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMODORES JOUETT and Russell and Capt. Greer have passed their examinations for promotion.

THE French corvette *Talisman*, Commander Penard, arrived in New York June 19, from Norfolk, Va. She will remain at her anchorage foot of 26th street, North River, for a few days, and will then probably go to Boston.

THE survivors of the original crew of the *Kearsarge* celebrated, June 19, at the Quincy House, Boston, the 22d anniversary of the memorable battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, June 19, 1864. There were 24 of the old shipmates present.

THE Naval Institute gold medal for prize essay of 1883 and the gold clasp for essay of 1886, both awarded to Lieut. Carlos G. Calkins, U. S. N., have been prepared by Harris and Shafer, and may be seen by members and others at their store on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

THE Alert left Halifax June 23, with the Hudson's Bay Expedition on board, Commander Gordon, British Navy, in command. The steamer will proceed as far as James Bay, visiting the proposed terminus of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway, and will return to Halifax early in October. The observing stations will be withdrawn.

A STRUGGLE between Russian and American petroleum for possession of the markets of Western Europe is imminent, and in view of the fall of prices likely to follow the competition, the question of the use of liquid oil is rising in importance. The American crude petroleum yields 75 per cent. of burning oil, the Russian but 30 per cent., and the newly-discovered Egyptian only 8 or 10 per cent.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 18.—Commodore John H. Russell, to command the South Atlantic Station per steamer Finance, Brazilian Steamship Line, which leaves New York, Vg., about July 2.

Captain Samuel L. Breese, to command the Lancaster per steamer Finance, from New York, about July 2.

JUNE 19.—Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, ordered to examine for promotion.

JUNE 22.—Surgeon J. A. Hawke, to the Essex July 1.

Surgeon Howard Smith, to the receiving ship Wabash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Chief Engineer John A. Scott, to special duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pay Inspector E. Stewart, to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, New York, in addition to present duties June 30.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, to the Navy Yard, New York.

JUNE 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. D. Ford, to remain another year at the manual labor school at Baltimore.

Ensign W. G. Richardson, to the Naval Observatory July 20.

Naval Cadets D. C. Redgrave and Solon Arnold, to the Essex.

Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner, to Naval Academy.

Gunner C. C. Neil, to duty on board the tug Triana.

Gunner Joseph Smith, to duty at Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter L. L. Martin, to duty at Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Carpenter A. W. Massey, to the New Hampshire.

Pay Inspector F. H. Swan, before Retiring Board.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant (Junior Grade) L. P. Jouett, to the Brooklyn.

JUNE 27.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, as Recorder of the Board of Inventory, of which Captain Meade is President.

Detached.

JUNE 18.—Captain E. E. Potter, from the Lancaster on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JUNE 22.—Pay Director A. H. Gilman, from duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, New York, June 30, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Pay Inspector Francis Swan, from the Tennessee, and ordered to settle accounts and placed on sick leave.

Paymaster Charles F. Guild, from the Navy-yard, New York, June 30, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

JUNE 23.—Lieutenant Frederick M. Wise, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign John B. Jackson, from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign Wm. Truxton, from the Galena and ordered to the Brooklyn, and on her arrival in Europe to report for duty on that station.

Medical Inspector G. S. Beardslee, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Surgeon G. A. Bright, from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan, from the Brooklyn and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer John K. Barton, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Essex.

Gunner W. Wilson, from duty at ordnance dock and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Gunner J. R. Grainger, from the Torpedo Station and ordered to duty at the Ordnance Proving Ground.

Gunner A. A. Phelps, from the Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station.

Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, from the New Hampshire and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, from the Brooklyn and to hold himself in readiness for duty on the Boston.

Resigned

Ensign John B. Jackson, to take effect June 30. Lieutenant L. E. Bixler, to take effect immediately.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending June 24, 1886:

James Lamb, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, with aneurism of posta.

Luther R. Harvey, Passed Assistant Engineer, died at Navy-yard, Mare Island, June 11, with nephritis and diseases of heart.

James Douglas, water tender, died on board the U. S. S. Mohican May 4 with hypertrophy of the heart.

Charles E. Miner, boatswain's mate, died at Naval Hospital, New York, June 8, with valvular disease of heart.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 19.—1st Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer—Orders of May 15 again modified so much as to delay reporting at New York for the U. S. S. Atlanta until July 1 (instead of June 21).

JUNE 21.—2d Lieutenant F. J. Moses—Ordered to proceed by steamer of July from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, and rejoin his ship the U. S. S. Mohican.

JUNE 23.—2d Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins—Ordered to proceed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Portland, Me., and rejoin his ship, the U. S. S. F. S. Tennessee.

JUNE 24.—2d Lieutenant F. E. Sutton—Granted leave of absence for one month from July 1, with permission to apply for an extension.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European Station, reports to the Navy Department under date of Smyrna, Turkey, May 31, that he sailed with the *Pensacola* and *Kearsarge* from Alexandria, May 12, and arrived at Jaffa May 14. While at the latter place he gave the officers and crews of both vessels an opportunity of visiting Jerusalem, and about 25 officers and 150 seamen availed themselves of it. He sailed from Jaffa on the evening of May 18, and reached Beirut the next day. The proper civilities were exchanged with the authorities of Beirut and the Governor-General of Lebanon, who, in accordance with treaty, must be a Christian, and who resides at Beirut. The presence of the squadron at Beirut seems to have been a source of great gratification to the American missionaries; they felt that it strengthened their position very much with the Ottoman authorities, and encouraged them in the good work in which they are employed. The American College, of which Dr. Bliss, a Presbyterian clergyman, is at the head, is in a flourishing condition. In addition to the college proper there are attached to the institution, a theological seminary and a medical school. The establishment is not at all sectarian in its character, but opens its doors to every branch of the Christian and Mahomedan faiths. Rear Adm'l. Franklin gave the missionaries a very cordial invitation to visit the *Pensacola*, which they accepted, and it was gratifying to see how much pleasure it gave them to find themselves for the time under the protection of their own flag. They had a reception on shore in honor of the visitors, which was largely attended by the officers in uniform. The Orientals are so much impressed by display that whenever it is desired to sustain the consul

office or give strength to the missionaries, uniforms are directed to be worn. Rear Admiral Franklin sailed from Beirut for Smyrna, May 27, and arrived there on May 31. The health of the squadron was good.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL McCUALEY reports to the Navy Department the following movements of vessels of the Pacific Squadron during May, under date of Payta, Peru, May 31: The flagship *Hartford* arrived at Mollendo May 1, and left the same day; at sea May 1 to 14; Callao, May 4 to 9; at sea, 9 to 12, and Payta, Peru, May 12 to 31. The *Shenandoah* was at Payta during the month.

The *Adams* arrived at Callao May 1, from the North; Callao, May 1 to 9; at sea, May 9 to 15, and Payta, May 12 to 31. Movements of the *Iroquois* and *Mohican* for the month are not reported. The *Iroquois* was at Coquimbo the first of the month, to proceed to Callao. The store-ship *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

Under the same date Admiral McCualey reports the following changes of officers on the Pacific Station:

Asst. Surg. V. C. B. Means joined the *Shenandoah* April 15.

Pay clerk Orlando Taber, detached from the *Shenandoah* May 20, and ordered home by Medical Surveyor William J. O'Neill pay rec'd., appointed pay clerk to the *Shenandoah* May 27, vice Taber. Surg. H. C. Eckstein reported May 28, for duty on the *Adams*. Asst. Surg. F. W. F. Weber reported May 29, for duty on flagship *Hartford*.

Ensign Geo. F. Ormsby, detached from *Adams*, May 28, and ordered home by sentence of Court-martial. Orders of P. A. Surg. J. R. Wagener, from *Hartford* to *Iroquois*, received and will be delivered to enable him to proceed south by next steamer.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 22, 1886.

The crowds of visitors have departed; the band has, too; the Academic Board has made its decisions, and among the other departures, we are forced to add several cadets who failed at the recent annual examinations.

After the week of drills, parades, and hops, came the determination of the year's standing in the various classes—a subject of far greater consideration, and even of far greater importance to the parties concerned, than the great June ball itself.

The "weeding out" process makes itself very apparent in computing the average of the 1st class. They entered in '83 with 121 members, while the end of '86 finds them with 43 left. Bryan, of Ohio, who led the class during its "plebe" years, fell to No. 4 during the third class years, and to No. 18 this year. There has been a tremendous lot of hard studying among the first ten members of this class during the past year, but the greater struggle for position has been between the first three, whose averages differed by a very small per cent.

In the 2d class, Marble, of New York, has held his present position at the head since he entered the class. During the last year, however, a very formidable rival has appeared in Vassant, of Pennsylvania, who formerly held No. 5. There are three "star" members of this class.

In the 3d class, Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, a son of Comdr. Hoff, of the Navy, stands at the head with a very large average. The class has six "star" members, a record beaten by no other class, the present 2d, who had seven "star" members during their third class year.

The practice ships *Constellation* and *Jamestown* left Annapolis on Monday in tow of the tugs *Phlox* and *Standish*. They will remain in the bay until June 24, when they will put to sea, arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., about July 27.

The 2d class are continuing their daily drills in the machine shops under Asst. Engrs. Gow and Milligan.

The report of Capt. Ramsay's removal during the summer has gained authenticity during the past week, the name of Capt. Meade being mentioned as his successor.

The Philharmonic Society, of St. John's College, in Annapolis, have been giving a very pleasant series of hops at the college during the past week, which have been largely attended by Naval people.

The Navy Department has approved the findings of the Academic Board. Acting upon these findings, Capt. Ramsay has notified the following cadets that their resignations, if tendered at once, will be accepted, otherwise they will be dropped: 1st class—Craig, C. C.; Bowes, Murray, Eyre, Jewett, Sims, Williams, G. W., and Darby; 2d class—Bischoff, Fitzgerald, Large, Loyall, Mowbray, Taylor, and Williams; W. H. 3d class—Frick, Gray, and Stokes.

The order of merit of the new first, second, and third classes is as follows:

First Class.—1, Robert Stocker, Minn.; 2, Elliot Snow, Utah; 3, Frank W. Hibbs, Minn.; 4, Benton C. Decker, Ill.; 5, Mark L. Bristol, N. J.; 6, Walter S. Burke, Ill.; 7, Wm. S. Cloke, N. J.; 8, Benj. W. Wells; 9, Archibald H. Scales, N. C.; 10, Newton A. McCulley, S. C.; 11, Wm. G. McMillan, N. C.; 12, Samuel R. Hurlbut, Conn.; 13, Levi C. Bertolette, Del.; 14, Edward H. Durrell, Mass.; 15, Ford H. Brown, Iowa; 16, Ben. W. Stearns, Iowa; 17, Thomas Washington, N. C.; 18, Henry F. Bryan, O.; 19, Clarence M. Stone, Ind.; 20, Geo. W. Logan, O.; 21, Michael R. Pigott, Mass.; 22, Edw. Moale, Mon. Ter.; 23, Henry L. Peckham, R. I.; 24, Ross Coleman, Cal.; 25, Guy H. Burrage, Mass.; 26, Andrew T. Long, N. C.; 27, Frank M. Bussell, Penn.; 28, Creighton Churchill, Mo.; 29, Henry A. Allen, N. Y.; 30, Victor Blue, S. C.; 31, Archibald H. Davis, N. C.; 32, Samuel P. Edmonds, Mo.; 33, Chas. E. Johnson, O.; 34, Francis Bourgier, Pa.; 35, James G. Ballinger, Kansas; 36, Chas. E. Hudson, Ark.; 37, Eli K. Cole, N. Y.; 38, Richard H. Jackson, Ala.; 39, Colin S. Craig, Iowa; 40, Frederick E. Swanson, Minn.; 41, Wm. H. Moseley, Texas; 42, Louis C. Young, Pa.; 43, Thos. M. O'Halloran, Pa.

Second Class.—1, Robert Stocker, Marle, N. Y.; 2, Wm. N. Vansant, N. Y.; 3, Ashley H. Robertson, Ill.; 4, George N. Hayward, N. Y.; 5, John F. Hubbard, N. Y.; 6, Wm. M. Cross, Ind.; 7, Marcus L. Miller, Mass.; 8, Curtis D. Wilbur, Dak.; 9, Casey B. Morgan, Miss.; 10, Delworth W. Beswick, N. J.; 11, A. Hartrath, Mich.; 12, John A. Lejeune, La.; 13, Charles L. Jugate, Ala.; 14, Samuel S. Robinson, Pa.; 15, Chas. G. Brittain, Ky.; 16, Henry K. Bennett, N. Y.; 17, Erne. E. West, Ga.; 18, Louis J. Anderson, Ga.; 19, Oscar W. Krester, Pa.; 20, Albert L. Norton, O.; 21, Wm. P. Baya, Fla.; 22, Frederick B. Bassett, N. J.; 23, Hiriam B. Close, Texas; 24, Chas. F. Hughes, Tex.; 25, Herman O. Stickey, Ky.; 26, Stuart C. Kramer, Ill.; 27, Samuel J. Aiken, Tenn.; 28, William McDowell, Me.; 29, Lloyd H. Chandler, N. H.; 30, Archie P. Campbell, Mo.; 31, Moses D. Monroe, N. Y.; 32, Wm. B. Franklin, N. Y.; 33, Robert C. Hull, Mo.; 34, Lewis A. Stafford, N. Y.; 35, Wm. H. Gould, O.; 36, Edmund P. Melson, Mo.; 37, Jos. H. Reid, Va.; 38, Ignatius J. Murphy, N. Y.; 41, Edward E. Clement, Ky.; 42, Herbert G. Gates, Mich.; 43, Henry A. Wiley, Texas; 44, Theodore P. Kane, N. Y.; 45, Edwin R. Quinby, N. Y.; 46, Wm. D. Kochersperger, Pa.

Third Class.—1, Arthur B. Hoff, District of Columbia; 2, George H. Rock, Mich.; 3, Richmond P. Hobson, Ala.; 4, Nathan C. Twinning, Wis.; 5, Wm. V. Pratt, Me.; 6, Benjamin F. Hutchinson, Mo.; 7, Chas. G. Long, Mass.; 8, George R. Marvell, Miss.; 9, Chas. A. Brand, Conn.; 10, Summer E. Kittelle, N. Y.; 11, Geo. H. Mendell, Jr., Cal.; 12, Henry L. Woodward, N. Y.; 13, Lewis C. Lucas, O.; 14, Warren J. Terhune, N. G.; 15, Wm. C. Cole, Ill.; 16, Culley F. Thomas, Tenn.; 17, Thos. P. Magruder, Miss.; 18, Wm. D. McDougal, N. Y.; 19, Louis A. Kaiser, Ill.; 20, Oscaloosa S. Schlar, Ill.; 21, George W. Danforth, Mo.; 22, Albert S. McLemore, Tenn.; 23, Cleland Offley, Ind.; 24, Philip Williams, Vt.; 25, George B. Bradshaw, Texas; 26, Edward R. Lowndes, S. C.; 27, W. H. Seymour, Ala.; 28, Louis R. De Steiguer, O.; 29, John B. Patton, S. C.; 30, Vandyke Johns, Md.; 31, Benjamin H. Fuller, Mich.; 32, Robert E. Carney, Wis.; 33, Thomas S. Webb, Tenn.; 34, Charles W. Potter, Mich.; 35, Frederick N. Lewis, N. Y.; 36, Bertram S. Neumann, N. J.; 37, Wm. W. Phelps, Md.; 38, Robt. McDaniel, Cal.; 39, George W. Kirk, Mo.; 40, Edw. Gaines, Mo.; 41, Harvey C. Alford, Ill.; 42, John B. Seeley, N. Y.; 43, Robert M. Kennedy, Pa.; 44, Sydney S. Johnson, Texas; 45, Louis McC. Nulton, Va.; 46, Wm. K. Harrison, Texas; 47, Henry J. Rightor, La.; 48, George G. Mitchell, Ind.; 49, Louis L. Driggs, Neb.; 50, Julius Prochaska, Wis.; 51, George L.

Fernier, Ind.; 52, Ernest B. Anderson, Ky.; 53, Horatio C. Sexton, Ind.; 54, Wallace B. Montgomery, Ala.; 55, Selden Emerson, Kansas; 56, Howard T. Woods, Kansas; 57, Chas. M. Bunker, Wis.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. Douglass Ottiner, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, has petitioned the Senate, through Mr. Saulsbury, for the re-committal to the Committee on Commerce of the House, of the report and resolution awarding to Joseph Francis the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for the construction and perfection of life saving appliances. He claims that Joseph Francis is not the inventor of the car used in the life saving service; that this declaration will be substantiated by the records of the Patent Office of August 8, 1880; and that this fact is fully set forth and proven in an elaborate report to the 35th Congress, which awarded to him (Ottiner) a sum amounting to \$10,000, "not only as a remuneration for the use of the invention but to enable him to make some further experiments." He further complains that the report of the Committee on Commerce was made without the presentation to them of many of the material facts bearing upon the case.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3748) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service report against it. They say: "It is not perceived why the proposed plan of senior captains would be superior to the plan now and heretofore in existence with reference to construction and supervision; nor is the necessity perceived for this increase of rank in the reasons alleged thereby by the advocates of this bill. We believe it is not true that any officer, even of lower grade than the officer to be inspected, would fail to do his duty conscientiously and fearlessly under any circumstances; nor do we believe that any officer would so far forget his duties of discipline and obedience as to fail to submit to the action of the inspecting officer, or cherish any animosity against him for the discharge of an official duty, or endeavor, if at some future day the inspecting officer in the instance supposed should become the inspector, to reek his spite upon his brother officer for the discharge of a duty. Nor is it believed to be a good reason for the passage of this measure that these extra ranks are necessary to stimulate that service into a more active and zealous performance of duty. The pay is reasonable and believed to be adequate in all the grades; the offices are honorable, and if the duty owed to a just and liberal Government is not a sufficient incentive for the zealous performance of it on the part of these officers, we insist that they are not worthy of promotion. Indeed unfit to hold a commission in any service. In this we do not mean to reflect upon the Revenue Marine, but to assert its worthiness and the honor of its officers. It is not considered to be desirable to create sinecure positions in this service."

GROWL FROM A SON OF NEPTUNE.

U. S. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent who answers "Old Salt" in the JOURNAL of April 3 says that the increase of pay was done by the officers. It was agitated by a machinist for the Engineers' Department, and the Board that was called to sit on it could not very well raise the pay of the Engineers' Department without taking the old salts in. We do not thank naval officers for it, as they have been heard to say that the men's pay was too much, and that they ought to have raised the officers' pay. In the second place your correspondent states that after twenty years' service they are provided with a snug pension. What does he call a good pension—eight dollars a month? Not enough to pay for the food consumed, and some not getting that much. Would my worthy friend take the sailor in and board and clothe him for that? And then he goes on to say that the Naval Asylum is full; that many have surrendered their pension to the hospital fund in order to enjoy the benefit of the home. Why have they done so? Because their pension would not pay their board, and where are their clothes to come from? They were compelled to go there or to a county poorhouse.

As to the ration, it is the same now as it was twenty-five years ago, except the cheese, and the grog that has been taken from us, which we know to our sorrow. There are no more temperate men now than there were then. The soldier gets one pound and six ounces of bread per day, while we must be content and growl with fourteen ounces per day, with salt juic and fat Western pork. The soldier gets his clothing free, while we have to pay for everything we wear—\$5.50 for pair of cloth pants, \$1.20 to \$1.30 for flannel, and everything else in accordance; while in the old Navy flannel was 44 cents per yard, and satinet equal to the present cloth of the Navy but 70 to 75 cents per yard. Cloth pants were then \$5.50, and everything else in accordance.

As to the increase of pay, if it had not been raised they could not have charged such exorbitant prices for our clothing, as that would make us work for our clothes and have nothing left, and when a man works without hire he becomes a slave, and slavery is abolished. Next he goes on to say that there is a bill before the House to give the sailor an enlisting outfit free. We all are tired of seeing that in the papers. It has haunted us for the last thirty years, like the Flying Dutchman, but never seen.

The only thing I can see where a naval officer has made an attempt to do anything for a sailor is this: that after thirty years' service to retire him on 75 per cent. of his pay. Now I would like to know at what age he would have to enter the Service to stand the wear and tear of thirty years.

A SON OF NEPTUNE.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. W. J. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office. Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

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Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pilebury, U. S. N., comdg.

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Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg.

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Schooner Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner Scoresby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Carteret Co., N. C.

Steamer Arago, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Coast Survey Office.

Schooner Palmarus, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address So. Darien, Conn.

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THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

In their minority report on the relations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, Messrs. HERBERT and MORGAN formally recommend the transfer of that portion of the work of the former office which is under the Hydrographic Inspector (or the Coast Survey proper) to the control of the latter office, under the Bureau of Navigation. Their reasons for this seem to be thoroughly sound and they have formulated them in such propositions as these:

We believe that hydrography ought to be the principal consideration; the survey was established primarily and mainly to warn sailors against the perils of the sea; to do this soundings must be thorough and frequent and the mapping of the shore line is merely incidental thereto.

Again, after alluding to the fact that the approval of the work of the survey comes from astronomers and mathematicians, and, generally speaking, from the class of men known as scientific, they say:

The real scientists on this subject of nautical maps are educated sailor-men, naval officers, who everywhere rule the world over, except in the United States, execute or control the execution of coast surveys.

The review of the origin and progress of the Coast Survey shows conclusively that the intent of the organic law has not been carried out, and that the outcome of its work has been "scientific methods rather than practical results." The fact seems to be most clearly established that an undue amount of money has been expended and that most of it has gone for interior and geodetic work, for which the navigator cares absolutely nothing. "Unnecessary and expensive topography" has brought this about very largely, inasmuch as, from figures given by the late superintendent, it appears that this topography has cost about \$250 per square mile. For instance, in 1885 more than \$15,000 were spent on the topography of Long Island Sound, in doing work which was entirely unnecessary, save for the fact that the original survey had been of this cadastral and expensive character; the best thing that could have been done would have been to erase all this work and make a new plate from which to print the charts, leaving all this mapping of roads, fences, creeks, etc., to the land surveyors of the State of New York. When we say that no chart of Hell Gate, as it exists since the Flood Rock explosion, has yet been put forth by the Coast Survey, we show what seems to us to be a decided want of consideration of the practical side of such a survey. If it should be said that

there has not been time to make a chart with all the accuracy characteristic of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the reply of the mariner is that there might long since have been put into the hands of the maritime public a chart quite accurate enough for their use, and that they can well afford to dispense with the elaborate and expensive topography which forms so prominent a feature of the work of that office, giving its publications the character of a map, rather than that of a chart for the guidance of the mariner.

As the topography is elaborated, the dangers of the sea are proportionately neglected, and naturally so, by reason of the fact that the former consumes the bulk of the money appropriated. It should be observed here that this work is done by the civilian staff of the survey, while the hydrography (which should be the chief work) is done by naval officers. It is unquestionably a fact, also, that much of the triangulation done by the civilian shore parties has been with a view to having good points to connect with the interior work, rather than to select them with regard to the hydrographic portion of the survey. In short, the conclusion of the minority is that there has been an evident "intent on the part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to fortify itself against any attempt Congress may make to correct abuses or retrench expenditures" by making itself "solid" with men of influence outside. We believe that the reasons offered by these gentlemen for the transfer of the work to the Navy are sound; and that if it were done, the result would be a more faithful application of the public funds with a corresponding increase in the actual amount of coast survey work accomplished.

Strong as are the arguments advanced for the transfer, yet the bill presented for this purpose is a veritable *reductio ad absurdum*. The minority argue vigorously that this survey should be under the Navy, and, having got it there, they proceed at once to take it away by establishing a permanent corps of hydrographers—officers of the Navy in a strictly legal sense, it is true, but not in a professional sense. What is the necessity for the formation of such a distinct corps to be added to the already too large number now in the naval service? There are, it is true, some advantages in a permanent staff, but the work that is done by our naval officers in the ordnance line shows conclusively that there is no necessity for the creation of an additional separate corps; in this we think that we will be upheld by the universal sentiment of the Navy.

POST COMMANDER.

An officer of the Army writes us that nothing since the war probably has injured the Army so much, except its reduction in 1869, as a paragraph in "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," authorizing a post commander to detail a "range officer," and one in the Tactics, permitting him to turn over his duty of instructing and drilling his officers and men to other officers. These paragraphs have been construed as orders. The duty of a commanding officer is to instruct, drill, and make his officers first class soldiers, and through them to make the enlisted men good soldiers. Certainly nothing but illness can justify his habitually turning over the really only important duty he has to perform to officers of less experience. Officers sweltering in the sun can take no interest in their drill when they see that the only important duty that prevented the commander drilling them was his wish to sit in the shade, smoke and read a newspaper. Some officers take an interest in target practice, but too many curse it as a bore, and hope for the time when they will have a separate command, and then their only duty will be to make themselves comfortable, without regard to the comfort of their commands, and they can be above Regulations and orders and can put all obedience to them and all duty on their juniors.

Post commanders are older, have greater experience, and have had more opportunities for practice than any one below them, and should be the best posted soldiers, the best drill masters, marksmen, and horsemen at their posts. When a post commander performs his duty, drills his officers and his men without grumbling, his officers will not grumble at the heat and discomfort, but will take an interest in and learn and perform their duty. If he

is not only his own range officer, but shoots regularly himself, his officers will see that target practice is necessary for all grades; they will stop grumbling and try to become good shots, and in a very few years a line officer who is not a marksman will not be as much respected as one who is.

An officer, in speaking of another officer, said: "He has been in our regiment five years. All that time he has commanded a post, yet he has never drilled his command or commanded at a parade. On the occasion of the only ceremony at which he had to give commands he made so many mistakes that the men noticed them. He has never fired a shot on the range; has not been on a horse a half-dozen times. What respect can we have for an officer who cannot shoot, ride, drill, or manoeuvre his command, or what confidence could troops have in him in action?"

Another officer says that in his regiment there are three company officers who will give on an average more incorrect commands to their companies at one battalion drill than correct ones.

Any officer over fifty years old who does not know his drill will probably never learn it. It would be better for all concerned if he were East on indefinite leave until retired, for every mistake an officer makes is noticed by some soldier who afterwards comments upon it. An occasional mistake is of no importance, but frequent and habitual mistakes disgust the soldiers and destroys their respect for the officer.

Commanders of all grades should at times turn over all their duties and responsibilities to each of the two or three officers next junior in rank, and should allow them to make any changes they please; but this should be done in order to practically instruct the juniors in the duties of the higher grade, and not because the commander is too lazy to perform the disagreeable parts of his own duty or because he is not sufficiently well practiced in them to perform them correctly.

THE jealousy with which Germany and France are watching the progress of war preparation on either side of the Vosges is illustrated by the recent arrest and expulsion from Paris of a Prussian sub-officer, Pierre Schaefer. Some time ago the French Assembly passed an ordinance to arrest and send out of the country all persons wandering about fortified places under assumed names and characters. So many seizures of Germans have been made that the Emperor William, it is reported, has issued instructions to all German officers "residing temporarily in France for the purpose of acquiring the language," to betake themselves at once to the French cantons of Switzerland. *La France Militaire*, which gives some credit to this report, says:

The autocrat was undeniably right in this action; only the subventioned journals have been curiously maladroit in claiming that the order of the old sovereign was inspired by our new law against espionage. This law concerns only those found under false names and in assumed occupations, spying about our forts and arsenals. Therefore the order of the German Emperor simply avows that his officers, living among us to learn our language, have disguised themselves with false names and pursuits; but might as well have said: "We have some spies over there whom the French rascals are making miserable for them to earn at once."

Can appreciate the rage of the Germans against our Minister of War, who has set a limit to their incredibly shameless policy. These reptiles hissed with fury in relating to insulted German the persecutions inflicted upon a number of her innocent children; but occasionally in the invective the ridiculous links itself to the grotesque. Witness the following quoted from the *Gazette de Lorraine*: "Pierre Schaefer, veteran Lieutenant of the Regiment of Dragoons at Metz, returned after concluding his engagement at Paris, where he had found a position as a gardener. He committed the imprudence (?) of showing with his permit of residence his company book also. He was cited before the Commissioner of Police and ordered to return to Avricourt. On the route there were fourteen stations, at each of which it was necessary to pay over 67 centimes. At Toul he stopped over to see how the new fortifications are progressing. They seized him again, and the poor fellow (*pauvre martyr*) was forced to show his order of expulsion. Finally, arrived at Avricourt, the French scoundrels tore out of his memoranda book every page having writing."

Poor fellow, indeed! Decidedly the law against spying has overdone itself; it is not just that gardeners should be deprived of the pleasure of viewing the fortifications of Toul. Moreover, the gardener under supervision was in the right, since he showed his military papers. We call upon the Minister of War to have the law against spying amended, and upon his colleague of the Finances to enjoin a little more moderation upon the customs officers of Avricourt.

THE Real Estate Record has a better opinion of real estate than of yachts, and especially of yacht races, in regard to which it says: "There is no utility in yacht races. Time was when the model of a sailing vessel was a matter of interest to the whole commercial world, but ships propelled by wind are out of date. It is the steam water-craft in which the world to-day is intensely interested. Doubtless, yachting is a manly and healthful recreation, but it is very expensive, and thus, necessarily, the amusement of a few rich men. When the yacht *America* won the cup in the year of the first World's Exposition in 1852 the carriage of ocean freights was practically confined to sailing ships, hence the superior-

ity of the American model was a matter that justified the exultation of the American people. But the fuss made over the proposed yacht races to retain the *America's* cup is entirely unwarranted. Even if the English yacht should finally wrest the trophy from its American holders it would make no great difference, for superior sailing vessels no longer give a commercial nation any advantage over those which have slower ships. We led the world with our frigates and clipper ships when sailing was the only method of propulsion at sea. The lamentable feature of the case is that foreign steam fleets and navies are now far ahead of ours. Instead of a first-class naval power, our place is in the rear ranks, and any nation with an ironclad fleet has us at its mercy, as we have neither ships, guns, or fortifications. While this is the case it is humiliating and disheartening to see the popular interest in the contests between these costly toys—the yachts of Great Britain and the United States."

THE President is still deliberating over the appointment of an assistant adjutant-general. The understanding is that he has sifted the list of candidates down to the following four, from which the ultimate selection is to be made: Captain Taylor, of the Ordnance Department; Captain Greely, 5th Cavalry; Captain G. S. L. Ward, 23d Infantry, and Captain Vroom, 3d Cavalry. It is well known that until the passage by the Senate of the bill for the appointment of Lieutenant Greely to the Adjutant-General's Department, the President seriously considered his name in connection with the present vacancy. As the prospects of the passage of the bill have improved, he may conclude to trust to Congress to reward the Arctic hero and give the existing vacancy to Captain Taylor. At the War Department that officer's chances are considered exceptionally good. He is known to be the choice of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General. The latter has recommended three officers for the place, Captain Taylor heading the list. The particular reason for classing Captain Ward with the first four officers mentioned is that Mrs. General Hancock has made such a strong personal appeal in that officer's behalf that the President is not certain that he can overlook it. Captain Ward has also many other strong supporters and a good record to back him.

A THIRD lot of Graham mileage claims were sent to Congress on June 22, aggregating in amount \$23,828.30. The three batches call for a total appropriation of \$127,836.03. The first two lots have already been included in the bill reported by the subcommittee in charge of the General Deficiency bill, and an amount sufficient to pay the full list will probably be appropriated. In answer to a request from the chairman of the committee the Auditor has furnished a complete statement of the effect of the Graham decision.

THE claims for arrears of pay under the Morton Cadet Service decision, which have been reported to Congress at various periods during the present session by the accounting officers of the Treasury, are now being considered by the House Appropriation Committee in connection with the general deficiency bill. The 2d Auditor has been called upon to furnish a statement of the laws and rulings under which these claims were allowed, and an account of those remaining unsettled. At the Auditor's office it is claimed that only a few isolated cases are yet to be passed upon. This being so the Appropriation Committee will, in all probability, make the appropriations asked for this year in order to get rid of them. The whole amount involved is about \$100,000.

COLONEL W. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in an interesting letter to the Baltimore Sun, refers to the Senate report on ordnance and war ships, and points out that the Senate Committee's investigations establish the fact that this country is "metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare," and summarizes the conclusions in the report as to the best means of utilizing our resources to the end that the Navy may be supplied with effective armor and guns on the latest pattern.

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy is understood to have been completed, but it has not yet been received at the Navy Department. Nothing has been heard at the War Department of the report of the West Point Board of Visitors.

COLONEL WILLIAM GILDER is about to start on an expedition to the North Pole. The N. Y. Times announces that it has sent out an expedition under Schwatka to climb Mt. Elias in Alaska and report on the general thickness of ice. The World has an expedition of experienced miners and engineers moving on Alaska from Montana with a special view to prospecting for gold and investigating the mineral resources of Alaska. With the Times looking

after the snow and the ice and the Indians, and the World going into the bowels of the earth for minerals, Alaska will be tolerably well done up this summer.—*N. Y. World*.

EXPERIMENTS were made with Lieut. Zalinski's pneumatic gun at Fort Lafayette on Thursday and Friday of this week, in the presence of Capt. John A. Howell, Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich and Lieut. Comdr. Royal F. Bradford, constituting a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of reporting upon the experiments: Lieut. Comdr. Francis M. Barker, Lieut. Ruckman, Major Randolph, Engineer Emery, H. D. Winsor, S. D. Schuyler, President of the Pneumatic Gun Company, T. S. Darling, of Detroit; J. H. Polly, of Buffalo, and George H. Reynolds, were also present. On Thursday ten empty projectiles were fired from the gun, with a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, in the direction of a target 12 feet long by 5 feet high placed in the Bay one mile from Fort Lafayette and in the centre of a circle of barrels 300 feet round. The average time required to fire the gun after the word of command had been given was one-tenth of a second. The average time required to reach the target after the word of command had been given was nine seconds. All the projectiles struck the water within the circle of barrels. A projectile loaded with 100 pounds of dynamite struck the water without exploding. Lieutenant Zalinski then loaded a projectile with 58½ pounds of dynamite. It weighed 142½ pounds. It exploded as it struck the water with a loud noise, sending up a column of water to a considerable height, and awakening every echo that the vicinity contained. The last shot, which was fired at an elevation greater than any of the former, went 2½ miles into the Bay in 22 7-10 seconds.

THE Las Vegas *Optic*, referring to the satisfaction expressed by the military at Fort Stanton, that Muchacho Negro and Ipsai, two Mescalero chiefs, had been employed as scouts, under Gen. Miles, on the trail of the hostile Apaches, says: "The two savages referred to were a brace of the most bloodthirsty and murderous villains in the far west, and their enlistment as scouts was a stupid blunder that would simply result in giving them unlimited opportunities for murder, rape and robbery, which they would be sure to utilize."

THE House Military Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing the Committee on Ordnance and Gunnery to ascertain what arrangement, if any, can be made to secure for the United States the absolute control of the "Hays nitro-glycerine shell," has reported the same adversely for reasons assigned by the Chief of Ordnance, to the effect that as no experiments have been made with the shell its value to the United States is entirely problematic. The Chief of Ordnance suggests that the inventor supply the Department with a few shells for trial.

THE annual price list of clothing for the enlisted men of the Army is now in the hands of the printer and will be issued in orders from the Adjutant-General's office in a few days. It is to take effect on July 1.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. O. L. Stein, 1st Cav., is transferred from Troop M to Troop 1, and 1st Lieut. H. E. Tetherly, 1st Cav., from Troop I to Troop M (S. O., H. Q. A., June 25.)

Three months sick leave is granted Capt. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 25.)

Leave for four months from Aug. 5 is granted Capt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 25.)

Maj. C. C. Rawns, 24th Inf., is granted five months' sick leave (S. O., H. Q. A., June 25.)

Maj. W. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed to Eaton, Col., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., June 25.)

VICE ADMIRAL EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, now at Halifax, N. S., has been promoted Admiral.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., sailed on Thursday, from New York for Liverpool on the C. S.

COLONELS LORENZO SITGREAVES and George W. Gile, U. S. A., were in New York this week with quarters at the Victoria Hotel. Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel on Thursday.

COLONELS BROOKE, Otis, and Swettzer and Captain F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery, were expected to arrive at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the latter part of this week to sit on the Court of Inquiry to meet there on Monday next, to investigate as to irregularities and infractions of Army Regulations.

THE Mayor of Portland has requested that the North Atlantic squadron participate in the centennial celebration to take place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July next, which is supposed to be the reason of the present visit of the ships.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILKINSON, who died at Handboro, Miss., June 11, aged fifty-seven, was a son of Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, U. S. Navy, who died March 28, 1861.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES.

The War Department completed its work of assigning the recent graduates to regiments the early part of the week, and their nominations were sent to the President. These assignments were made strictly in accordance with class standing. By this we mean that in cases where more than one applied for the same regiment the preference was invariably given to the one standing the highest in the class. As far as possible the Department endeavored to give each one his choice, and the understanding is, that it succeeded with but very few exceptions. This step was taken in order to avoid trouble in the future in the way of making transfers. Under the present arrangement, if in future one of the graduates should ask to be transferred to some other regiment his application could very properly be refused on the ground that he had the selection of his own regiment in the first place and should hold to his bargain.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

Henry C. Newcomer, C. E.
Chas. L. Potter, 5th Cav.
John A. Towers, 1st Art.
Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.
Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.
Lucius G. Berry, 4th Art.
Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf.
John E. McMahon, 4th Art.
Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art.
John T. Haines, 5th Cav.
Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art.
Cecil Stewart, 2d Cav.
Charles T. Menoyer, 1st Art.
Samuel Reber, 4th Cav.
Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav.
William H. Camp, 17th Inf.
John T. Nance, 2d Cav.
Harry Freeland, 3d Inf.
Robert G. Procter, 5th Art.
Geo. D. DeShon, 2d Inf.
Colville M. Pettit, 8th Inf.
Albert D. Niskern, 20th Inf.
Frank G. Kulk, 3d Inf.
Chas. C. Walcott, Jr., 8th Cav.
William H. Bean, 2d Cav.
David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.
John J. Pershing, 6th Cav.
Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav.
Benjamin A. Poore, 12th Inf.
Edw. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.
Joseph C. Byron, 7th Cav.
Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav.
Frank B. Fowler, 4th Cav.
Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav.
Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav.

To be Additional 2d Lieutenants.

M. M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs.
Gustave W. S. Stevens, Art.
Chas. S. Riché, Cps. of Engrs.
Thos. H. Rees, Cps. of Engrs.
Thomas B. Mott, Artillery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The happy little colony of Army and Navy officers and their families, which made last winter so pleasant here, has been steadily disintegrating until absolute loneliness stares in the face the few who must remain to endure the heat and peril of "the sickly season."

In rapid succession, Dr. D. M. Guiteras, U. S. N., his charming and accomplished wife and her mother, Mrs. Peale, Miss Ida Pickrell, sister of Mrs. Capt. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. Captain F. C. Grugan and family, and Passed Asst. Paymr. Peterson left us, and last Sunday the genial and hospitable Col. and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon and their manly little son, Russell, accompanied to the station certain ponderous trunks destined for the headquarters 2d U. S. Art., St. Augustine, Fla. Orders to take the place of General Ayres while on protracted leave have removed the Colonel from Fort Barrancas, where he has made many notable improvements, and in a fortnight or so the command will follow, en route to Atlanta, where a summer camp is to be established in accordance with what has now become an annual custom. The highest military and medical authorities have decided that there is no necessity which warrants the detention of troops here to be slaughtered by yellow fever and, as July 15 is regarded as the commencement of the dangerous period, they will be gotten away before they are likely to be locked in by a quarantine, and will remain away until about Nov. 1. For weeks the principal topic of conversation here has been yellow fever. The people seem never to weary of it. Even the doctors discuss it with a zest that is untiring and regard as fools those who profess to be "not afraid of it," or who pin their faith to the doctrine of chances. When told that the quarantine is very strict and it may not come this year, they reply, "It does not need to come, it is already here." This means that it can originate here and that Pensacola is regarded as a centre of propagation and infection, like Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Vera Cruz, and Rio de Janeiro, and when one scornfully laughs at this idea they refer him to the crowded cemeteries and to Fort Barrancas, where, in 1874, it broke out in three different buildings in one night. Finally, one concludes that the disease is as uncertain as it is dangerous and that Congress may do mankind a great service by authorizing the Yellow Fever Commission which is now proposed.

With the troops, will go Captain and Mrs. Wilson and their sturdy boys, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford and family, Dr. and Mrs. Artaud, Captain Grugan and Lieuts. Bridgman and Parker, leaving only Ordnance Sergeant Carroll and four watchmen in charge of the fort. The trouble and expense of packing up and moving are very great, but a series of the dreadful scenes of the recent past reconcile them to it, and it is no doubt better not to run the risk of remaining. Paymaster Drury, U. S. N., who reported at the Navy-yard June 1 has been recommended to leave by July 1 and not to return until October, as have all who can be spared.

The health of Ensign McClain, who has been 15 weeks in bed, gives little hope of recovery, and there was general gratification at the Navy-yard that he was permitted to see a little son who was born to him yesterday. Mr. McClain's mother and his wife's mother, Mrs. Brooks, are with them.

The detachment of Gunner C. B. Magruder, who goes to the Tennessee, was received with regret, for he is very much esteemed here. During his absence, Mrs. Magruder will divide her time between Pensacola and an orange plantation which her husband

bought a few months since at DeLand, in Eastern Florida.

At the Marine Barracks matters move very smoothly. There are between 40 and 50 men there, and they keep up their routine and plans of improvement religiously. New buildings, fences, trees, and plants, and copious applications of paint and yellow wash give the place a thrifty and attractive look. The men have settled down and work and drill like a well-oiled machine. Their latest notion has been the establishment of a literary club, for which they have rented a suitable building in Warrington, and organized with president, secretary, etc.

PENSACOLA, June 15, 1866.

AN AUXILIARY NAVY.

The Herald informs us the action of Secretary Whitney in appointing a Board of Inspection of Mercantile Vessels "has excited very general interest in mercantile circles, and the design meets with universal favor."

The Board of Inspection is composed of experts in every branch of the naval service. Commodore D. L. Braine, president of the Board, is an officer of great experience, both in peace and war. With him are associated Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles and Chief Engr. Wm. W. Heaton, who have been long engaged in examining and reporting upon the foreign mercantile steamers visiting this port, and have kept the Navy Department fully posted concerning the construction of the best types of the steamships that enter it.

It is understood that, in view of the importance of the subject, the Department will be requested to largely augment the strength of the Board in all its special details, in order that the most comprehensive and exhaustive results may be attained at an early day.

The ends sought by the Secretary comprise gathering a list and thorough descriptions of those steamers of our mercantile marine which in time of need might be called upon at once for service as auxiliary cruisers, transports, or for special services. Such vessels, with the permission of the shipowners, when inspected, are to be placed upon the auxiliary naval list. No one familiar with the work performed during the late war by the converted merchant steamers, well armed and manned as they were, can fail to understand the important part they played in closing the approaches to blockaded Confederate ports, and the enormous amount of contraband articles of war that were thereby held off or captured.

The Secretary calls for this information:

First—Description of vessels.

Second—for what purpose adaptable.

Third—Plan of ship, indicating arrangement of holds and bunkers, existing and proposed watertight bulkheads. Position for mounting five or six-inch breechloading, high-power rifle guns, and also for positions for mounting rapid-fire and machine guns, which are now adapted for the Navy. For strengthening of hull or ports necessary for carrying these guns. Suggestions will also be made for the protection of machinery and steering gear.

Fourth—The necessary coal consumption, with the distance that can be covered at different speeds.

Fifth—An enumeration of the articles of equipment necessary to fit the vessel for the purpose designated.

The Board of Inspection is now zealously at work carrying out its orders. An important matter to be determined is in what way the Government is to remunerate owners for the use of the ships, whether by charter or subsidy, and precisely how the necessary repairs, alterations, or strengthening system, adapted for carrying the armament, is to be paid for. All this opens a question involving many interests between the Government and owners.

The Secretary is very much in earnest in the matter, which must at once receive the thorough attention of his advisers, accompanied by an early report.

THE ARMY AS A CAREER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM 25 years old, a graduate of college, have learned an excellent trade, and will soon have completed a law course at a leading university. My friends do me the compliment to say that I am well started on my life work. But an article in the JOURNAL of May 29, suggests something that makes me forget it all, and recall my earliest, fondest and latest ambition: to get a commission in the Army of the United States.

With some variations, due perhaps to advancing years, the feeling has been the same with me from the beginning to the present; from the time when as a child I used to take to bed with me, an old cavalry carbine or a toy cannon, to a period within very recent days, when I have felt at times as though I could give up everything—home, the society of family and friends, business or profession, and go in for a commission. The particular article in the JOURNAL referred to, was headed "Practical Army Improvement," and struck me with particular force as to the two first suggestions contained in it. These may conveniently be embodied in one, viz., that West Point be filled by appointment of men from the Army who have creditably served a certain length of time. This, which opens to every youth of character a chance of acquiring a staff position or an engineer commission in the Regular Army, certainly addresses my civilian mind very forcibly. I would hold myself justified in hesitating very long and seriously before giving up good prospects in civil life to become a private in the Army (the only means I know of securing a commission), and this with very uncertain prospects of promotion; but were the chance added of some time getting to West Point, and by hard, patient study, perhaps securing an engineers or ordnance commission (in which latter place my civilian experience would be very serviceable), I do not know that I should hesitate a moment. Of course, I do not wish to be understood as advancing my own personal case alone. I believe that many, very many young men would gladly do the same thing. But who would care to sacrifice any sort of position in life and take theodium (I say it with all charity), of enlisting as a private in the Regular Service, to spend two or three years at the time when the years and minutes mean most in a man's life, and all for a possibility? The writer of the article quoted could certainly rely

upon me to confirm what he says when he writes: "The certainty that an average of more than 80 non-commissioned officers could be appointed each year as cadets in the Military Academy, and that all who should complete the course of instruction there could receive commissions, could, I believe, be relied upon to secure a sufficient number of eligible candidates." (You observe, I have modestly assumed that I would be an "eligible candidate.")

The course at West Point is a rare one, offering opportunities simply unrivaled, to acquire both a liberal and a useful education, as far as this can be done in any school. A man who has been over his school days for several years is not a promising subject for tuition of any sort; but very few would refuse so choice an opportunity, coupled as it would be with a prospect of an engineer's commission, a position of great dignity assured for life, and every other chance to work out a useful, honorable existence which would of necessity accompany it.

THE ASHEVILLE PLATEAU.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING had a number of letters during the past winter in regard to this intra-montane section, or plateau of the Alleghenies, as it is sometimes called, its climate, etc., and among them several from Army and Navy people, it has occurred to the writer that many of your readers might be interested in a short, non-scientific outline of the advantages offered by Asheville and surroundings to retired officers seeking home and health; officers on sick leave or officers on waiting orders, who have families, and to families of officers at sea; in short, to any who desire a fine all the round climate, amid as beautiful scenery as America possesses. The great Appalachian chain of mountains, extending from Maine to Alabama, upon reaching western N. C. is seen to be split into ridges, the most prominent of which are the Blue Ridge and Great Smokies (an extension of the Alleghenies) between which is the plateau of which we speak cut up by spurs and crevices into great irregularities. Having climbed the Blue Ridge about 2,500 feet, via the W. N. C. R. from the east, the backbone or crest or "water divide" is reached, whence before your very eyes waters start west for the Gulf and east for the Atlantic, thence by gentle descent of say 200 feet, the Asheville section is near the town or city as its cosmopolitan and native residents to the number of 6,000 are pleased to call it, being located at the confluence of the Swannanoa and French Broad Rivers. The scenery has been well done by Craddock, Reid, et al. It is tamer than the Swiss Alps and the Rockies. The mountains of this region are grandly, verdantly wooded to the very top, and altogether the scenery is of that quiet, restful, character of which the eye never tires. The air is uniformly dry and bracing, winter and summer, and it is a fact worthy of great consideration by the health-seeker that even in the wettest weather instruments for measuring the amount or percentage of moisture in the atmosphere, as the wet and dry bulb thermometer, not only show a very small percentage of moisture, but the air feels lighter and drier in respiration and upon the face than in less elevated and damper sections of the country. Elevation and atmospheric dryness are daily being reckoned more and more important factors in the treatment of lung troubles, and every year marks a larger number of such sufferers, directed here by the most eminent medical practitioners in the country. To those suffering from nervous exhaustion and the thousand and one effects of chronic malarial poison America offers nothing better. The average summer temperature is 71.3 deg. F.; winter, 37.2 deg. F.; but 5 deg. lower than that of Aiken, S. C., spring and autumn, about 55 deg. F., making the average temperature for the year about 55 deg. F. Here I will leave off for fear of making my communication too long.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., of which Col. Richard J. Dodge, 11th Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification.—"In that he did cause Mrs. Eugene Egan, wife of Sergt. Eugene Egan, Troop H, 7th Cav., to be taken to the quarters at Fort Meade of Troop H, by a detachment consisting of Corpl. McChesney and two privates, and did there direct Mrs. Egan to be placed on a table and whipped with a barrel stave by enlisted men. This at Fort Meade, D. T., on or about Nov. 21, 1855. Plea.—To the specification, "Guilty." To the charge, "Not Guilty." Finding—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice," etc. Sentence—"To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority." The proceedings and the finding upon the specification are approved. The finding upon the charge and the sentence are disapproved. The commanding general cannot concur in the view that an officer of the Army may be present at and direct the illegal beating of a woman by soldiers under his command, and still be held guiltless of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In his opinion, the acts of Lieut. Varnum, as admitted in his defence, were so disgraceful to the Service, and injurious to discipline in nature and degree, as to sustain the charge set aside by the court; and he cannot, by his approval, aid in establishing so low a standard for estimating propriety of conduct on the part of officers of the Army. Lieut. Varnum will be relieved from arrest and restored to duty. (G. C. M. O. 24, D. Dak. June 16.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Sully, D. T., the reviewing authority, Gen. T. H. Ruger, says: "It appears from the record that the judge advocate asked for authority to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the second and third specifications to the second charge, as originally laid and ordered to be tried, which authority was granted, and the prisoner was not arraigned upon them. This was error on the part of the court, as the withdrawal of charges, or any part thereof, which have been referred to a court for trial is a prerogative of the appointing officer, to whom formal application should be made when sufficient reasons appear to exist for such a withdrawal." (G. C. M. O. 23, D. Dakota, 1856.)

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Philadelphia, and will be at Washington next week.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Havre de Grace.

Schooner Grampus, J. W. Collins commanding, at Gloucester, Mass.

A New Orleans despatch of June 23 says: "The revenue cutter *Forward*, under orders from Washington, is in Mississippi Sound looking for a schooner said to have sailed from New Orleans for Cuba with a party of filibusters. Careful inquiries among the Spaniards and Cubans in this city, as well as a tour of the shipping fails to secure any trace of the schooner or the filibusters. The general belief here is that the revenue cutter is on a cold trail, and that the only result of her search will be the burning of a number of tons of Government coal."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give here the Army bill as finally passed. The regular appropriations are presented in condensed form: the sections over which a contest was had and the various provisos and limitations of the bill in full in smaller type.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1867: Pay of officers of the line, \$2,868,000. For 23 aides-de-camp, one military secretary, and officers of foot regiments when mounted by proper authority, in addition to and payable with their current monthly pay, \$8,000; service pay, \$767,791.50. For pay proper of the enlisted men of all grades, \$4,267,588; service pay, \$368,784.

For pay of 125 men enlisted as general service clerks at army, division, department and district headquarters, at the headquarters of the general recruiting service, at recruiting depots, and at West Point, New York, as follows: Ten clerks at \$1,200 each; twenty-five clerks at \$1,100 each, and ninety clerks at \$1,000 each; said sum to be in full for all pay, commutations and allowances; in all \$107,500.

For pay of forty-five men enlisted as general service messengers at \$720 each, in full for all pay commutation and allowances, \$32,400.

Pay of General Staff—Adj. Genl's. Dept., Insp. Genl's. Dept. and Corps of Engineers, \$312,500; additional service pay, \$88,864.

Pay of Staff Officers, Ordnance, Q. M. Dept., Subs. Dept., Med. Dept., Pay Dept. and Judge Adv. Genl's. Dept., \$943,250; additional service pay, \$277,888.

Retired Officers—\$902,977.38; additional service pay, \$245,617.50.

Retired list of enlisted men—\$36,426.83.

Miscellaneous—\$1,100,300.

For mileage to officers when authorized by law not to exceed \$130,000: *Provided*, That in disbursing this allowance the maximum sum to be allowed and paid shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and in addition thereto the cost of transportation actually paid, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare; making in all for pay of the Army, \$12,527,857.21.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Subsistence of the Army.—For the purchase of subsistence supplies; for issue as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, contract surgeons, hospital matrons, military convicts at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of nine million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized extra issue of candles and salt and vinegar for public animals; for issues to Indians visiting military posts, and to Indians employed with the Army without pay as guides and scouts; for payments for cooked rations for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned beef, and baked beans for troops travelling when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank-books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for bake ovens at posts and in the field and repairs thereof; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, and for other necessary expense, incident to the purchase, care and preservation, issue, sale and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; for the payment of the regulation allowances for commutation in lieu of rations, to enlisted men on furlough, to ordinance sergents on duty at ungarrisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places whose ration in kind cannot be economically issued, to enlisted men travelling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department, division and Army rifle competitions while travelling to and from places of contest; in all \$1,745,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and not more than \$100,000 thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department. The Secretary of War, in his discretion, may authorize the specific issue of the cost of Army rations with the per centum added to such scientific expeditions as may be sent out from duly incorporated colleges to the western portion of the continent.

Quartermaster's Department—Regular supplies, \$2,678,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for

Incidental Expenses—\$675,000.

Provided, That \$250,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.

Purchase of Horses—\$130,000.

Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Army transportation, \$2,800,000; arrears of Army transportation on land-grant roads, \$86,000.

But in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Barracks and quarters—\$620,000.

Provided, That no expenditures exceeding \$500 shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And provided further*, That no more than \$100,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing and food, and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than \$150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law, and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

For shelter and shooting-galleries and ratiges, and repaire thereof, \$10,000; construction and repairs of hospitals, \$100,000; for construction of quarters for hospital stewards, \$12,500.

Provided, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed \$800.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, \$1,250,000; Medical and Hospital Department, including disinfestants, \$200,000.

And not over \$36,000 of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees in the Medical Department.

Medical Museum and Library—\$15,000.

Engineer Depot, Willet's Point, \$4,000; repair and purchase of engineer instruments, \$2,000; purchase of professional works for Engineer School of Application, \$500; construction of new building, \$10,000.

Ordnance service, \$60,000; ammunition and target material, \$100,000; mounting and dismounting guns, \$10,000; ordnance stores, \$75,000; equipments, \$65,000; preserving new ordnance, \$5,000.

For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$60,000 of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department, in all its branches, shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Recruiting Service—\$100,000.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs; signal equipments and stores; binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including absolutely necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; telephone apparatus and maintenance of same, \$3,000.

Contingent Expenses—Lieut.-Gen., \$1,200; A. Gen., \$2,000; all others, \$15,000.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has made considerable progress during the past two weeks with Army and Navy bills. If the House would only do half as well the services would have less cause to complain. Since our last report the following bills have passed the Senate: S. 2199, to increase the efficiency of the Army; S. 1717, to correct the military record of Capt. H. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; S. 1861, to provide a new site for Fort Omaha; S. —, to appoint J. N. Quackenbush a commander on the retired list of the Navy.

A resolution has been presented in the House and referred to the Military Committee requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives the report of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, of the 23d U. S. Inf., upon the armies of India, and upon the military manoeuvres in that country in 1866.

The only bill of importance acted upon by the Senate Committee at its meeting on Tuesday was that for the relief of Sergeant Brainard and others, upon which a favorable report was adopted.

Through the energetic endeavors of the Cadet Engineers' graduates of 1881-82 a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs was secured on Wednesday, at which a unanimous report in favor of their bill was adopted. A favorable report was also adopted on the Senate bill for the relief of J. N. Quackenbush, late a Commander in the U. S. N.

The Secretary of War, on June 23, sent to the House a communication from the Surgeon-General, calling attention to the omission from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of an appropriation for the maintenance of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, and requesting that provision be made for that object. He has also requested an appropriation of \$20,000 be made for the improvement of Fort Niagara, N. Y.

As the measures which have passed either one House or the other are the only ones that will likely become laws during the remainder of this session, we give below the present status of this class of bills having an Army and Navy bearing. The only bill of any importance which has passed the House and now borne on the Senate calendar is H. R. 807, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War. Pending in the Senate Military Committee is Gen. Bragg's bill, which recently passed the House (No. 7196), providing for enlistment, and defining duties, of general service clerks. The other House bills pending in this committee are of a private and unimportant nature. The only House bill in the hands of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is H. R. 1658, for the relief of the heirs of the Jeannette sufferers. This measure will likely be reported at the next meeting. Of the bills which have passed the Senate, received favorable action from House committees, and are now borne upon the House calendar, are the following:

S. 753, to sell the old, and provide for a new site of Fort Brady.

S. 222, to amend section 1681 Rev. Stat., to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

S. Con. Res., to print report of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.

S. 266, to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg.

S. 129, to adjust the account for arms, etc., of the Territory of Montana.

S. 8, for the relief of disabled soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after three months' service, and of dependent parents of deceased soldiers.

S. R., accepting articles presented to the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

S. 8, to authorize the city of Newport, Rhode Island, to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.

The following military measures have passed the Senate, gone to the House, and been referred to the Military Committee, where they now await action:

S. 140, to amend Article of War 108.

S. 31, to appoint Gen. Hartranft manager of the Volunteer Soldiers' Home.

S. 119, to increase the pay of hospital stewards.

S. 487, to repair Fort Marion.

S. 239, to appoint an assistant adjutant general (Greely).

S. 142, for the relief of West Point graduates affected by the Comptroller's decision in the Rodman case.

S. 169, authorizing one or more officers of the Army to accept temporary service under the Government of Corea.

S. 181, to purchase a new site for Fort Omaha.

S. 1717, for relief of Capt. Robt. Montgomery.

S. 1976, providing for survey of certain historic grounds.

S. 2199, to increase the efficiency of the Army (the Logan bill).

S. 1148, for construction of an iron pier at Fort Monroe.

S. 1965, to enlarge, repair and complete Forts Robinson, Niobrara, and D. A. Russell.

S. 93, to purchase a lot for military purposes at Jacksonville, Fla.

S. 388, granting right of way for military purposes through the Fort Bliss military reservation.

In the House Naval Committee are the following Senate bills awaiting consideration:

S. 48, authorizing Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of Sweden and Norway.

S. 747, for the relief of Capt. Andrew W. Johnson.

S. 800, for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy (Warden and Rowan).

S. 1238, authorizing the Secretary of War to fit out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun.

S. 1568, authorizing Commander J. W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept a silver pitcher from the Government of the U. S. of Colombia.

S. 1691, for retirement of enlisted men of the Navy.

S. 1827, to provide a temporary home for discharged seamen.

S. 1417, providing a system of deposits for enlisted men of the Navy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2718, Call. That section 1225 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows: "That the President of the United States shall, on the application of universities, colleges, and schools, detail from the Army officers of suitable qualifications to act as presidents, superintendents, or professors. That not less than one officer for each State shall be detailed when the detail can be made without injury to the military service. That the number of officers on such detail at the same time shall not exceed 40. That such detail shall be made only for colleges and schools with 100 pupils." That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 9619, Libbey. Appropriating \$5,000 for the improvement of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

H. R. 9627, King. That the sum of \$11,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the construction of proper defences on the coast of the U. S. and in the harbors thereof.

Sec. 2. That, in addition to the \$11,000,000 above appropriated and for the same service, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby appropriated as an annual appropriation; to continue until Congress shall otherwise determine, or until a complete system of coast and harbor defence shall have been established and completed to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the above mentioned sum of \$11,000,000 shall be expended under direction of the President, by the Secretary of War, in the construction of revolving steel turreted forts, under what is known as the "Timby tower and shield system": *Provided*, That not more than \$2,000,000 of the above sum of \$11,000,000, shall be expended until after the construction and completion, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of War, of one ten-gun Timby tower and shield battery, to be erected at some proper and suitable point of defence on the Atlantic Coast of the U. S. *And provided further*, That said ten-gun Timby tower and shield shall be constructed under the supervision of Theo. R. Timby, the inventor thereof, and of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

Sec. 4. That upon the satisfactory completion and acceptance by the President of the ten-gun Timby tower and shield fortification, then the remaining portion of the specific appropriation, viz., \$8,400,000, shall be immediately available, and shall be used in the construction of similar towers at such points on the coast of the U. S. as the President may determine: *Provided*, That such towers shall be first constructed to protect and defend the principal harbors of the U. S. viz.: New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston, Portland (Me.), Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington (N. C.), Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and also the important harbors guarding the eastern approach of New York, such as New Haven, New London, and Bridgeport in Long Island Sound: *And provided further*, That such towers shall be constructed at such points on the shores of the Great Lakes as may be deemed proper military points of defence by the Chief of Engineers, including the important harbors of Detroit, Buffalo, and Chicago.

Sec. 5. That the annual appropriation of \$8,000,000 provided for in this bill shall begin to be available on the 1st day of July, 1867, and shall be expended as hereinbefore provided by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President and after the manner in Sec. 3 of this bill.

Sec. 6. That this bill shall take effect on the 1st day of August, 1866, or immediately upon its approval by the President, if not approved before that date.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Secretary of War, on June 23, transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Chief Signal Officer, in which a request is made that Congress do not pass the bill recently reported from the joint commission on the scientific bureaus, repealing the act providing for the appointment of second lieutenants in the Signal Corps. Gen. Hazen says, on this subject, that some 50 or 60 graduates of well-known colleges are now in the Signal Service, several of them of a very high order of intellect and training, who are now ready to receive commissions as officers. If the law is repealed he urges that action be deferred at least for a few years, in order that the country may avail itself of these admirable young men.

The second lieutenants of the Signal Corps, James A. Swift, J. S. Powell, W. D. Wright, Frank Greene, A. B. Watkins, John C. Walsh, B. M. Russell, F. M. M. Beale, J. H. Weber, John P. Finley, F. R. Day, Jos. E. Maxfield, J. Mitchell, and Frank W. Ellis, have petitioned Congress praying to be placed upon the same footing, regarding promotions, as officers of the Engineers and Ordnance Corps. Their petition has been referred by the Secretary of War to both houses of Congress. Bills to accomplish the desired end have also been introduced in the two houses. In his indorsement on the petition, Gen. Hazen says: "If you put a young man in a position where there is no advancement, he has no incentive. He will either quit the Service, or become worthless. No civil employment so conditioned could exist. Every man in every vocation looks for advancement. The whole military world has provided for it, except in this one instance, and this one cannot stand. Some means of promotion should be provided, the same as in all other military organizations in the world."

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

SOLDIERS IN THE PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

SINCE the President purchased his summer residence on the Tenallytown road and announced his intention not to occupy the cottage at the Soldiers' Home the old soldiers have converted the cottage to their own uses. The porch on the south, which commands a beautiful view of the city in the distance, is now occupied every evening by a band improvised by the inmates of the Home. There are not more than fifteen of the old soldiers with lungs enough left to manipulate a wind instrument, and of these few are enough in practice to attack anything but the lightest music. Still, their performances furnish some entertainment to their comrades, and even to the visitors who drive out from the city every evening.

THE MILEAGE ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following statement indicates that justice may be served by some modification of our mileage allowance. Formerly we received ten cents and now eight; all that can be said in favor of either rate was its definiteness which did not break the ten commandments by leading into temptation to exaggerate and covet and what not. All know that it costs more to travel west of the hundredth meridian, than here in the East, and more to change station than go on a tour, and more to change a middle-aged man with a family than a youngster on his first legs. If even-handed justice is to be given us these distinctions will be recognized. But they are not in the bill before Congress and perhaps may not be presented by gentlemen who never change station. If "three moves are equal to a fire," what would be fair mileage for changing station? Why, it might be pure fun for the past midshipman, but nearly bankrupt to the new major. No Government officers suffer so much or are paid less for travelling than Army officers. Many of us may not draw mileage for years together, but we would still prefer that justice should be done those of us who do. Which do you think is the most unnecessarily mean regulation allowance, that for quarters or that for changing station? But still there is some fun in it when you suffer with the boys:

Expenses incident to a single trip to all the Posts in the Division of the Pacific would be as follows (expenses while at posts not included):

From	To	Miles.	Cost of Transportation, including meals, etc.	Actual cost of Transportation.
San Francisco	Fort Gaston	310	\$63.75	\$83.00
Fort Gaston	Fort Klamath	820	129.75	107.80
Fort Klamath	Fort Stevens	429	82.75	37.80
Fort Stevens	Fort Townsend	271	17.75	11.50
Fort Townsend	Vancouver Bks.	254	17.50	11.50
Vancouver Bks.	Fort Cœur d'Alene	430	85.50	23.90
Fort Cœur d'Alene	Fort Spokane	97	13.00	8.20
Fort Spokane	Fort Walla Walla	251	25.00	18.20
Fort Walla Walla	Fort Lapwai	104	12.75	6.25
Fort Lapwai	Bolé Bks.	385	63.50	44.00
Bolé Bks.	Fort McDermitt	188	31.50	22.00
Fort McDermitt	Fort Halleck	260	31.25	22.00
Fort Halleck	Fort Bidwell	542	85.00	46.75
Fort Bidwell	San Diego Bks.	974	75.75	58.25
San Diego Bks.	Fort Yuma	314	22.50	17.50
Fort Yuma	Fort McDowell	214	30.00	22.00
Fort McDowell	Whipple Bks.	128	30.00	22.00
Whipple Bks.	Fort Verde	41	10.25	8.00
Fort Verde	Fort Lowell	297	51.50	42.00
Fort Lowell	Fort Huachuca	88	9.50	7.50
Fort Huachuca	Fort Bowie	113	18.50	11.80
Fort Bowie	Fort Grant	66	12.15	9.00
Fort Grant	Fort Thimmas	44	9.25	7.50
Fort Thomas	Fort Apache	67	19.50	15.00
Fort Apache	Fort Mojave	431	60.00	40.50
Fort Mojave	Benicia Bks.	612	42.00	30.45
Benicia Bks.	San Francisco	35	2.00	1.00
		782	937.30	718.40

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that a single trip through this Division in the rotation indicated would cost the officer travelling \$937.30. The mileage allowed for this journey would be (deducting 90 miles, over which there is none but Government transportation) 7,731 miles at 8 cents per mile, \$618.48; leaving the actual cost \$318.82, in excess of the allowance. The rate of mileage, to pay the essential expenses of the above journey would be 12½ cents. The rate of mileage on actual cost of transportation is 9 3-10 cents.

NOUS VERRONS.

*Benicia Arsenal the same as Benicia Bks., Fort Canby the same as Fort Stevens, Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Mason, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, and Presidio of San Francisco the same as San Francisco. Though any professional duty at these posts may require time and lead to expense now unnoted.

ARMY AND NAVY CONVIVIALITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has become so common to attribute habitual intoxication to members of the Regular Military and Naval establishments, especially the "rank and file," that the opprobrious terms a "drunken soldier" or a "drunken sailor" would almost seem to savor of tauntology. That there is too often good cause for this reproach, cannot be denied. The strict maintenance of discipline when on duty, followed by a relaxation of such restraint when "on pass" or "on liberty," combined with infrequent payments and the incentive to conviviality which ever obtains among assemblages composed solely of men, predisposes our "boys in blue" to imbibe once too often, perhaps, and poor "Jacky" is especially apt to "splice the main brace," and, when occasion offers, to get "three sheets in the wind."

Another patent cause of this unjust discrimination is the uniform, the wearers of which are invariably "spotted" for any misdemeanor. It is true that policemen, certain railway officials, and letter carriers, not to speak of the clergy, frequently use distinctive garbs; but from the very nature of their avocations, they are compelled to be always upon their guard, and when off duty generally attire themselves like other civilians. A soldier or a sailor, on the contrary, except in rare cases or when an officer, is usually forbidden to wear other clothes than his uniform—a precaution rendered necessary by the frequency of desertions. If any other class of men, say tailors or shoemakers, were required to always appear in a well-known, conspicuous, and peculiar dress, it can scarcely be doubted that the expressions a "drunken tailor" or a "drunken shoemaker," would become almost as common as those above quoted.

Apropos of these reflections, I am reminded of a humorous discussion which used to enliven the board at a certain West end restaurant in this city, much frequented by officers of the Army and Navy, between Ravelin, of the former, and Binnacle, of the latter, in which the relative drinking capacity of the two Services was often considered, to the discomfiture of the soldier by the sailor.

Binnacle had seen much of life and had enjoyed it too; but no officer of the Navy had a mere trifling

probable record, and before his death he had reformed to such a degree that he never touched a drop. Upon one occasion Ravelin triumphantly concluded his argument with the assertion:

"Well, at least you will admit there was a better turnout of the Army than of the Navy, last night, at Abner's?" Why, there were twice as many of us!"

"Oh, yes," replied Binnacle, "there were more of your fellows, but ours got drunker!"

Again, upon his return from Fort Monroe, Ravelin extolling the delightful dinner he had on board the French cruiser *Venus*. Said he:

"Why, we sat down at six o'clock and didn't get up until eleven!"

"That's nothing," exclaimed Binnacle. "I went to a dinner on the British frigate *Bellerophon*, at seven o'clock, and we didn't get up at all—the cook pulled us from under the table next morning!"

One night they had an extraordinarily good time, consequent upon the departure of one of the brightest ornaments of the circle, and next morning Binnacle was late for breakfast. Under the exhilarating influence of a glass of soda, Ravelin made a desperate attempt to exhibit his usual flow of spirits, and accosted him with:

"Glorious day, old fellow! I feel like a daisy. How do you feel?"

Binnacle, whose tight hat bespoke the brown taste in his mouth, growled:

"Like hell, sir, as a gentleman should, in the early morning."

"was not needed and could not have been employed" the war would have closed in 1862, and a question of a vote of three-fourths of the States to amend the Constitution to abolish slavery was to be settled then. Statecraft was too far-seeing to encounter such a risk of anarchy or confusion. The Department of War was not in the confidence of the Department of State, but the unmilitary head was useful when, as Don Platt says, "he was drunk with the lust of power." It seems by this letter that fear had much to do with his effort "to save the Capital from the danger to which it was exposed" by a scientific General whom he conceived to be his military rival or inferior. It does seem strange that the military opinions of lawyers and politicians are accepted in arguments opposing educated, scientific soldiers when the safety of the country is in the balance, and yet, no credit given them for Statecraft in their own line.

WM. W. BURNS.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The letters which follow were read by Mr. Hepburn in the House of Representatives on the 15th of June in the course of the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill:

Rev. H. Dyer:

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 11th instant has remained unanswered because of the pressure of business, which left me neither time nor strength to respond.

When General McClellan failed to obey the order of the President to move against the enemy, given on the 1st of October, I thought he ought to be removed upon the spot. Nearly a month—time enough to have had a victorious campaign—was lost by his disobedience of orders. When he took to apologize for his delay by the false pretence that he needed supplies that were held from him by the War Department, my duty to the country required the exposure of the falsehood, and I demanded a report on the subject from the General-in-Chief.

It is not my fault that he was not removed before the New York election, after his disobedience of orders. The loss of three weeks' time rests not on my shoulders. In respect to any combination by Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward, and myself against General McClellan, it is utterly false. For reasons needless to mention, fire and water would as soon combine. Each does his duty as he deems right. In respect to the imputation of selfish or ambitious motives denial is needless. Those who make the imputation do it ignorant of my principles of action, or with prejudicial feelings, and, like all other public men, I must expect and patiently bear misconception and false report.

In respect to the present position of affairs, all I can say is that the whole power of the Government is being put forth with more vigor and I think more earnestness than of the part of military commanders than at any former period. Treason is encouraged in the Northern States by the just discontent of the people. But believing our national destiny is as immediately in the hands of the Most High as ever were the Children of Israel, I am not only undismayed but full of hope.

For myself, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, serving no man and at enmity with none, I shall strive to perform my whole duty in the great work before us. Mistakes and faults I no doubt may commit, but the purpose of my actions shall be single to the public good.

With sincere regard, I am yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1866.

Hon. W. P. Hepburn:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to say that my period of intimacy with Mr. Stanton and of service under him on the War Department did not really begin until after General McClellan had been removed. For this reason I am not able to speak upon that point from personal knowledge of my own. But upon the general question of Mr. Stanton's purposes, I can say most emphatically that in all my acquaintance with him he never had but one purpose in his mind, and this was to carry the war efficiently forward to a victorious conclusion. He had no friends but those who were of that mind, and he knew no enemies but those whom he regarded as the enemies of his country. Whoever was not for prosecuting the war most vigorously, whoever hesitated, whoever interposed obstacles, whoever in his opinion failed to come up to the high mark of zeal and thoroughness, might be certain to have Mr. Stanton for an critic and an antagonist. Of himself, of his own personal interests and advancement, no man could be less careful than he was. All mercenary considerations he despised, and the end of the great struggle left him a much poorer man than he was at the beginning. All mere friendships he was ready to disregard and fling away as soon as he came to believe that their object did not share his own high and patriotic enthusiasm for the Union. He was such a man in his day and work as Oliver Cromwell was in his; and they who now propose to judge him by any narrow standard of their own are sure to judge wrongly.

Of course, a great heroic figure like Stanton is not infallible, because he is a man. It was always possible for him to judge wrongly and to be deceived by erroneous evidence. But one thing was never possible for him, and that was to be unfaithful to the Union or to show any mercy in feeling or in act toward its enemies.

It is very easy for men in this year of 1866 to find blemishes in the conduct of the character of this great man; but who knew him thoroughly and whose fortune it was to labor at his side and under his orders, can not be mistaken in our opinion that without him the Union could not have been saved.

Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES A. DANA.

(From the Washington Post.)

SECRETARY CHASE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

SPEAKING of Secretary Chase reminds me of a singular incident. One day, while a clerk in his Department, I was in his room on some errand, and found him laboring under strong excitement. He was talking with his bosom friend, Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, about the coming Republican Convention (of 1864) and the certainty of Lincoln's renomination. "And 1868 will be too late!" he exclaimed, bitterly, "for the war will be over and some soldier will be elected, sure! The soldiers are to have the honors of the next 10 years. I ought to have been a soldier, Pomeroy! I felt it in my veins always, and I wanted to be a soldier—wanted to go to West Point, but they made me a lawyer, and here I am—unavailable!" I tried to back out when I saw that he was in an unusual mood, but the Senator at once took his leave. I asked Mr. Pomeroy recently about this strange interview. "Yes," he said, "Mr. Chase was a great man. He overtopped his fellows, and he knew it. I saw him in that bitter frame of mind more than once."

POLICEMAN CHARLES H. MCKENZIE, of New York, who was one of the 600 at Balaklava, and who bears a dozen medals to show for that and other acts of bravery, has been put on the police retired list on a \$60-a-year pension.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of May 29 is a copy of a despatch from Tombstone to the New York Herald in regard to Capt. Hatfield's fight of May 15, to the effect that Ramon Romeno, one of Captain Hatfield's scouts, states that of the men with Captain Hatfield at the time of his second fight on that day, only eight stayed with him, the rest fleeing to Santa Cruz. This statement of Romeno's is altogether false and if not denied gives an impression that is most unjust to Capt. Hatfield's men. The facts of the case are as follows: Capt. Hatfield, after continuously marching more than 400 miles, at last succeeded in overtaking the hostiles at 8:30 A. M., on the morning of May 15, surprised their camp in the Santa Cruz Mountains, captured 21 horses and all their camp equipage. The Indians, when they took the alarm, were 300 yards off, and during their flight were under fire for about 200 yards, before they could get shelter, and several were probably hit, one Indian falling from his horse. The soldiers did not stop in the hostile camp but drove the Indians from the heights beyond, where they had taken position. Returning, Capt. Hatfield gathered up the horses, saddles, and other property found in camp and started for Santa Cruz. Capt. Hatfield expected an attempt would be made to ambush him and accordingly disposed his force of 30 men as follows: An advance guard of 12 men in skirmish line, dismounted, accompanied by three mounted flankers, were followed by 15 men mounted and leading horses, they in turn being followed by the rear guard of 6 men, driving the captured stock and the pack mules. At 12 o'clock the command had arrived within five miles of Santa Cruz. There had been much difficulty in urging the captured stock, which was tired out, and a slight halt had been made to water the animals. This had delayed the rear of the command and had caused the advance guard to gain a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile on the remainder of the troop, the sergeant in charge of the advance guard being unaware of this fact on account of the winding nature of the canon. The advance guard had halted for the remainder to come up, and the command was in this order when the rear, which Capt. Hatfield was accompanying, was suddenly assailed by a murderous fire at short range from at least 30 Indians posted on the rocks above. At the first discharge one man was killed and one wounded. Two horses were wounded and threw their riders on the rocks. Capt. Hatfield and the men about him at once dismounted. The tremendous uproar of yelling and shooting stampeded the horses and mules which broke away and rushed madly through the narrow canon, carrying with them Sergt. Craig, whose arm was broken and one other man. The rest took position and gallantly returned the fire. The advanced guard ahead, hearing the noise, returned, stopped the horses and mules about 1,000 yards from where the fight occurred and leaving them in charge of five men, and posted on a high hill, joined Capt. Hatfield and took part in the fight. Not a man or horse went further. The men all fought gallantly until the end of the action and by repeated charges led by Capt. Hatfield dislodged the Indians and forced them to take position at a safer distance. The only persons that "fled" were the two Mexican guides, Romeno and Mendez, who, at the first fire, put spurs to their horses and never stopped until they had reached Santa Cruz five miles away, when they immediately gave out various lying reports of the fight, designed to cover up their own misconduct, of which the account published in the *Herald* is but a specimen. Capt. Hatfield fought the hostiles two hours and a half, when the enemy's fire being checked, and having brought off his wounded and believing there was nothing more to gain, he continued on his way to Santa Cruz, slowly and in good order. In this fight Capt. Hatfield lost two men killed and two wounded seriously. Several Indians are known to have been shot, from blood marks left on the ground. Several of Capt. Hatfield's horses were shot, and it was necessary consequently to abandon them.

In this action the troops suffered a reverse, such as is often experienced in Indian warfare. But it will be seen that his men supported Captain Hatfield well, and that their good conduct prevented a serious disaster.

(Signed.) AN OFFICER OF THE 4TH CAV.
FORT HUACHUA, A. T., June 14, 1886.

WHY SOLDIERS DESERT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING been directly connected with the Army serving on the frontier for the past fifteen years, the writer begs to call attention to a cause of desertion which seems to have entirely escaped the observation of inspecting and commanding officers.

The primary cause of nearly all desertions may be directly traced to that formidable and august body known as a garrison court.

For example, a soldier misses roll-call, is summarily brought before the court, and sentenced to forfeit five or ten dollars to the United States.

(In the terse and graphic language of the rank and file this is called a "blind.")

Occasionally, not often, John Barleycorn renders a poor devil oblivious to "stables" or "retreat," and the many vexing details of Army life; and he only realizes the extreme gravity of his offence when marched to the front of the line, under guard and uncovered, he hears the adjutant read: "And the court does therefore sentence Private John Smith, Company Q, — Cavalry, to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars to the United States."

Another fails to stand "at attention," or his blouse is unbuttoned; straightway he is marched to the guardhouse, charges put against him for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," etc., etc. The ubiquitous court adjusts the matter by entering up a fine of ten dollars against the offending party. And so on from A to Izzard.

In very many instances the functions of government are Asian mysteries to the enlisted man. He knows that there are generals, and colonels, and company commanders, and garrison courts—to him strange deities possessing strong arms and unlimited power. The one, a gayly dressed policeman ever ordering him to "move on;" the other, a court before which he can make no defense and from which he cannot appeal. The first, immeasurably beyond

his reach by Army Regulations; the second, a body of officers organized for theft and robbery, taking from him his monthly pay guaranteed under solemn contract with the Government.

The writer is sure, Mr. Editor, that you have never fairly weighed the condition of a man whose only notion of government is that of injustice, theft, and robbery.

Should a "Bunkie" steal from him, he would immediately thrash Bunkie, or, at least, make an effort in that direction; but he cannot thrash the Government or a garrison court, and, feeling his loss grievously, he deserts. On the borders, the land of Montezuma gains a citizen, and the United States loses a soldier.

Now, if it is the policy of the Government to curtail expenses by taking from the ranks and file the pay due them, why stop at half-way measures? Why not declare all pay due, or to become due, enlisted men forfeited? As a matter of economy the adoption of this plan has many redeeming features: it would muster out some fifty paymasters, their chief clerks, clerks, and numerous "dog-robbers," cutting down the annual Army appropriation some \$20,000,000.

As a matter of course, there needs must be discipline and obedience, and in many instances force, and force alone, can accomplish the end desired. Should it, however, become necessary to punish a soldier, do it by all means: put him in the guardhouse; feed him on bread and water; make him a post scavenger, etc., etc., but, in all conscience, don't rob him because the heels of his boots did not reflect his company commander's face at Sunday morning inspection.

This is a crude and imperfect statement of the case from an enlisted man's standpoint, and the writer leaves the question to more able pens and larger experience for completion.

ZADOCK.
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, June 10, 1886.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has seemed to me that carrier pigeons might be advantageously used to carry despatches on our scouting parties in Arizona, and in all the country roamed over by our wild Indian tribes. Especially when scouting parties are operating over a small area of territory, and at no great distance from the base of supplies, would they be available. For instance, suppose Forts Grant, Prescott, Thomas, and other permanent forts near the scene of hostilities in Arizona were all furnished with a pigeon house containing two or three dozen pigeons, and every scout that was sent out was supplied with half a dozen pigeons in a small coop or basket; every party would then have a certain means of communicating its movements and the whereabouts of the hostiles without delay to the commanding General. Neither the roughness of the trail nor the darkness of the night would offer any impediment to such a messenger. Almost any pigeon will travel 50 miles an hour, and a female going home to her young, will make even more than this distance. If a fair and unprejudiced trial of their capabilities could be made I fully believe that the information they would give—that could be obtained in no other way—would in many instances make all the difference between the success and utter failure of an expedition.

Pigeons are generally healthy birds, are easily kept and thrive well in captivity; and have often been used under similar circumstances.

They were used constantly to bring and carry news during the siege of Paris; were used by the news agents at Sandy Hook years before the Atlantic telegraph cable was laid, and I have had enough experience of scouting parties to know that there is no insurmountable objection to their being used for the purpose I mention, even if pack mules are the only means for the transportation of supplies.

W. H. GARDNER, M. D., Ma^g and Surg., U. S. A.
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, June 12, 1886.

A PLEA FOR THE VETERANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We few veterans of the Rebellion still in the Service would call the attention of Congress to the following facts: We have fought, bled, and suffered in rebel prisons for the preservation of the good old Stars and Stripes. We have continued in the Service ever since the opening of the conflict and are consequently about 25 years in the Service, and to receive the benefit of the retirement act for enlisted men, we would have still five years more to serve, which is a long time for us few still in the Service, after having passed through all the hardships and horrors of the War and Indian campaigns, to accomplish. We will find it a hard task to complete the 30 years' service required to receive the benefit of said retirement act. We would but consider it our just due that Congress pass an act counting every year served during the Rebellion by us few still on deck, as two for one, in order to enable us to receive the benefit of said act. We would like now to rest for the few remaining years left to us on earth and live in peace until a just God gathers us to the rest so richly deserved.

H. S.

A CARD FROM COMMODORE BRAINE.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In yesterday's *Tribune* in an interview with me, a part of which does me injury, my language was either distorted or misunderstood, and unless corrected will afflict censorious opinion upon worthy men my peers. It will also seriously affect me in the performance of duty in which I am deeply interested. I positively state regarding my conversation that no comparisons were made by me between information gained or expected to be gained from foreign or American shipmasters. I have always received courtesies of the pleasantest character from officers and agents of foreign and American ships with whom I have been associated. No words were uttered by me in any manner reflecting upon the veracity of the information imparted to me by these gentlemen—either shipmates, officers, agents, or owners—not was any criticism intended by me about officers of American ships being untrustworthy in the information they were expected to impart to me. Never were the statements of the officers doubted. In a jesting manner the coal consumption and speed were alluded to as varying

from voyage to voyage as per indicated horsepower, sailors being inclined to praise their ships and wives. The words and sentiments on the above points attributed to me are incorrect, and these subject matters of my conversation have been handled in a manner to call forth from me this denial to all the gentlemen affected directly or indirectly on these points.

D. L. BRAINE,

Commodore United States Navy.
NEW YORK, June 21, 1886.

INSURING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, held May 25, 1886.

Present, EDW. HENRY KENT, CLINTON B. FISK, HENRY E. SIMMONS, HIRAM CALKINS, and BREWSTER MAVERICK, and, by invitation, W. C. CHURCH.

After the transaction of the routine business, Mr. SIMMONS stated that at a late meeting a Special Committee had been appointed, consisting of Gen. Fisk and himself, to take into consideration applications that had been made to the Association, by officers of the Army and Navy, for insurance. Under the present condition of our contracts, as enumerated in the policy, they are, to a great extent, debarred; that is, their policies are forfeited, and should they be killed while in action, or die from wounds received in battle, the Association is relieved from loss. We have received a large number of letters from Army officers asking us to take such action as would permit them to take insurance with us upon the same terms and conditions that they are admitted into the old line or level premium companies.

Mr. KENT—in view of the fact that the question of insuring Army and Navy officers is to be specially considered at this meeting, further that you may have all the light possible upon the subject, and the Army and Navy side be intelligently presented, I have invited Col. CHURCH, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to be present and to give you the facts, figures, and statistics of the mortality among the Army and Navy officers as he finds them.

Col. CHURCH—I have an assistant in my office make up a list of the officers killed or dying in each year from 1860 to and including 1885. This takes in the period of the Civil War and since the close of that war. The figures or statistics prepared by him show the total number of commissioned officers for each year, the number killed or dying from wounds received in action, and the total number of deaths. The average number of officers during that period in the Regular Army was 2,213; this is confined to the Regular Army. The total deaths from all causes during that period was 365, making a yearly average of 75 or 33-10 per cent. of the deaths among the officers from all causes. The average number of officers in the Army for the twenty-one years since the close of the Civil War has been 2,208, the largest number of deaths in any one year from casualties was 15 in 1870, the year of the Custer massacre. The total number of deaths from all causes in this period of twenty-one years was 850, making a yearly average of 40 or 17-10 per cent. for each year.

Mr. MAVERICK—This is lower than in civil life.

Col. CHURCH—Yes, lower than in civil life. We have the names of all the officers of the Army, and in case of one dying a statement of the cause of death, if he died in action or from wounds received in action.

I was surprised to see how small the percentage of deaths was during the five years of the Civil War. There are some reasons for this which are apparent; officers of the Regular Army are men who are specially selected at the start, they have to go through a physical examination, they are men who are trained to take care of themselves, they have outdoor exercises and other conditions of life very favorable to longevity, and the incidental risk of battle is very slight after all.

Mr. MAVERICK—It would be greater among the volunteers.

Col. CHURCH—I should suppose it would be greater than the regulars, for the former are not specially selected, and are, perhaps, more liable to be attacked by disease.

Mr. CALKINS—are we to understand that the proposition is to insure officers only.

Mr. KENT—Yes, only officers. Through the kindness of Mr. McCall, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, I have obtained a document containing the conditions under which level premium companies receive Army and Navy officers; the substance of which is that they issue their policies to officers of the Army and Navy, contingent upon the event of war the policy-holder shall pay an increased premium of 25 per cent., but in the case of war with Indians or uncivilized people, that is not to be considered as a war risk.

Mr. SIMMONS—General FISK and myself made a careful examination of this matter, and had an intimation of the statistics or figures that Col. CHURCH has presented here. We agreed to report that it was advisable for us to insure officers of the Army and Navy by putting in a clause that would in our case be similar to that in the level premium companies spoken of.

Mr. KENT—Do you submit this as a report?

Mr. SIMMONS—Yes.

Mr. KENT—The substance is that the phraseology in our policies issued to the officers of the Army and Navy as the war risk is to be similar to that of the level premium companies issuing such policies, and that in the event of war the cost is to be increased 25 per cent.

Mr. MAVERICK—in the event of war with foreign powers?

Mr. KENT—I suppose a declaration of war by the War Department would be what would be called a war.

Col. CHURCH—That is not technical, because many wars in modern times break out without any declaration, that is formal declaration. Our Civil War came on without any declaration; we drifted along from point to point.

Mr. CALKINS—Taking it for granted that the statistics furnished by Col. CHURCH are correct I am in favor of issuing policies to Army and Navy officers the same as to other insurable classes.

Col. CHURCH—Those are of the Regular Army. I intended to add to my statement that the statistics given included the Army officers of the retired list who are beyond the insurable age.

Mr. CALKINS—Your figures then embrace the officers of the retired list as well as those in the active service.

Col. CHURCH—Yes, they include the officers over 61 who are on the retired list, the officers with troops in the field and embrace the period of Civil war.

Mr. CALKINS—Are your figures, Col. Church, based on the Army alone, or on the Army and Navy?

Col. CHURCH—On the Army; the Navy is still more favorable.

After some further consideration of the subject it was resolved that the phraseology as suggested by Col. CHURCH in the issuing of our policies be accepted, to wit, that the Association issues its policy to officers of the Army and Navy without additional cost, the Association reserving the right to increase the premium on the policies issued to officers of the Army and Navy to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of such premium while such officers are in actual service during time of war against the land or naval forces of civilized nations.

Col. CHURCH—That would make a favorable risk for the officers and at the same time it protects the company; officers know just what the risks are, and they could understand them very well.

On motion it was then unanimously resolved that the clause as suggested by Col. CHURCH be adopted, and that declared to be the conditions on which Army and Navy officers are to be insured in the Association.

For information concerning the terms of insurance offered by the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, we refer to their circular which appears on page 991 of this number.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1866.

THROUGH obstructions originating in the Legislature the funds set aside for the improvement of the camp grounds at Peekskill became available too late to be of use before the beginning of the encampment, so that none of the contemplated changes were made, and we still find the tents pitched on the same old spot. With the ordinary means at his disposal, however, General J. M. Varian, the Chief of Ordnance, by energetic and judicious use of his working force, has so improved the grounds that the plateau is in better condition than has been the case at any previous time. The effect of military stiffness and angularity produced by the clean-cut, well-defined roads, and the straight rows of carefully pitched white tents is relieved by the grand picturesque surroundings, while scrupulous neatness and cleanliness prevail in every direction. The sound of the rifle is heard no more, but the irregular, weed-grown field over which the bullets sped to their destination has been cleaned and graded, and we now see in that direction a fine, level piece of country, which as soon as a firm coat of green turf has been established on its surface, will be as suitable for a site for the tents as for a drill ground. Kitchens, mess halls, and buildings pertaining thereto, look neater and whiter than ever; to the apparatus which furnished the steam for cooking, and the power for grinding coffee, chopping hash, etc., has been attached a huge machine for washing table linen, napkins, aprons, etc. Messrs. Windholz and Yale, the contractors, with an experience of four years, are better prepared than ever to meet the requirements of the Subsistence Departments. The post is under command of an accomplished soldier, who, on this very field, has gained his well-deserved reputation. He is assisted by competent instructors, and the camp thus begins with every prospect of success. The more liberal, though by no means extravagant, policy of Adjutant General Josiah Porter, will enable a more advantageous management of the resources of the supply departments for the comfort of the camp. The principal necessity for this purpose is the retention of a caterer liberal, experienced and competent, at a reasonable rate of compensation. Through a mistaken idea as to true economy, the camp was on several previous occasions threatened with cheap, inferior table fare, which, had the proposed measures been carried out, would have destroyed its popularity and usefulness. Pork andhardtack not only is a practical necessity in war, but in peace, and particularly with New York troops, its introduction or that of any inferior system of subsistence means the destruction of the camp, which is now acknowledged the only effective means of instruction of the State troops. The Government ration feeding plan is adopted in many States, but from all reports it has no practical existence except in general orders. As it is well known that where the system is put in practice the men have to rely mainly for their food on their own resources.

The General Staff row of tents looks deserted. Its only occupants are the Adjutant-General, with his two assistants, and Gen. Varian with his assistant, Gen. W. H. Brownell, the two latter looking after the State property, the messing and the transportation of the troops. Surgeon-General J. D. Bryant only occasionally appears at the camp, but the sanitary arrangements are attended to with scrupulous care according to his instructions. Col. Joseph G. Story, the ever busy assistant in the supply department during four successive camps, is much missed. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. A., an accomplished officer with experience through all the grades from private to general officer, looks after the camp on the part of the Government.

The strike of the New York and Brooklyn musicians has availed them nothing, because the Albany band engaged in their stead furnishes excellent marching as well as concert music. Its members are quiet and unassuming—in short, it fills all requirements. We are glad to congratulate the State authorities on their success in this particular. Thus, with good commander and staff, competent instructors, faultless sanitary arrangements, comfortable quarters, incomparable site, unsurpassed mess arrangements, and well-regulated programme of exercises, the camp stands as a model among institutions of its kind, and it only remains to be seen how the troops will utilize the ample facilities put at their disposal for improvement.

THE TROOPS.

The 14th Regiment, Colonel Harry W. Michell, arrived at the camp on Saturday afternoon, June 19, at 4 p.m., and upon its entry at the grounds the usual artillery salute fired on this occasion by Wendell's battery, and the unfurling of the National and State colors, announced the opening of the camp. A detachment of about a dozen men had preceded the regiment in the forenoon to draw and properly arrange the necessary camp equipment, etc., so that the men on arrival found everything in readiness for their reception. This avoided the rush and confusion usual on such occasions, and gave them an opportunity to comfortably eat supper and prepare for dress parade at sunset. The same guard which had done duty on the steamer was utilized as camp guard, and no time was therefore lost in establishing the customary chain of sentinels, so that in less than half an hour after the arrival of the troops the appearance of the scene almost made the spectator forget the interval of ten months since the departure of the 22d in August last. There was only one material difference—the men of the last regiment of 1864 walked their posts and carried themselves like seasoned, well-instructed veterans, those on this occasion looked amateurish, faulty and awkward, ignorant evidently of all the requirements of the occasion—and yet the "Fighting Fourteenth" is the mother of all "veteran" regiments. While it may with some justice be claimed that the men come here for instruction, and are not to be expected to know better, the defects to which we refer are such as could easily have been avoided by instruction in the Armory, nor should it be forgotten that this is the second tour of the regiment in camp. When the appearance of the men on guard here is contrasted with what has been claimed for the regiment by the Brooklyn press for months past in announcing the

guard drills at Fort Greene, there is no other conclusion but that instruction on those occasions must have been sadly defective. However, as it may not seem fair to be too exacting in the beginning, we reserve further remarks on this subject for a later stage in our report, and in order to give credit where it is due point out a feature (and an important one too) in which the 14th proved themselves superior, with one or two exceptions, to every organization which has heretofore occupied the grounds. The decorous quiet behavior of the men, their strict observance of the camp rules, and especially those relating to taps, is worthy of the highest commendation, and of emulation by the other troops who are to take their turns later. For this peculiarity no military man, who knows how difficult it is to educate volunteers to the proper points in this respect, will deny them credit.

With regard to the details of their doing during the first few days of the encampment we have first the dress parade on Saturday evening, which was well executed, if a series of unnecessary movements and manoeuvres which smacked too much of an armory formation, and the fact that the file closers executed the manual of arms are not considered. The same remarks apply to the parade on Sunday night. So far as the men are concerned, they were steady and attentive, and evidently doing their best. At the first guard mounting on Sunday morning the 1st Sergeants and supernumeraries formed in one rank. Some of them executed the carry and present, others remained at order; some at parade rest when the Adjutant presented the guard. Instead of executing the parade, prescribed when the guard starts on its march in review, they maintained their several positions, but came to parade rest when the officer of the day came to attention, which was just the reverse of the correct thing. In marching to the guardhouse the guard was kept most of the distance at carry arms; the new officer of the guard in executing the present after his guard was in position, faced to the left, after having halted his guard so as to necessitate a backward dress in order to bring it into proper position. Neither old nor new officer of the day made his appearance at the guard house, all of which puts a curious complexion on the quality of the guard practice held at Fort Greene, previously mentioned. During Sunday, when no other exercises took place, we carefully studied the ways of the sentries and those who were intrusted with their instruction. The men on post sometimes carried their guns at the right shoulder, but evidently preferred to hold their pieces with both hands across the body or at carry arms. The arms port, in holding communication and proper salutes, seemed unknown; two corporals accompanied each relief, but no attempt at correction or proper instruction of the men on post on the part of either officer of the day, or officers or non-commissioned officers of the guard, were made. While the challenges at night were fair, it is safe to say that this guard when marching off was no wiser than when it marched on. A pronounced determination to ignore or resent all attempts on the part of the properly detailed instructors to bring about a better state of affairs now became plain. Even the opportunity to receive instructions in keeping their records, which has never been neglected by any other command, was ignored by the 1st Sergeants, and the State instructors became correspondingly indifferent. If they continue on this principle during the entire week they will learn but little.

MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

THE military test of physical endurance was opened at Glen Island on Monday last. A special steamer was provided by Mr. Starin, and a large number of gentlemen, well-known in civil and military circles, attended, many of them accompanied by ladies. Among them were Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of New York, and Maj.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y. The posts in the harbor were also ably represented by officers from the 5th Artillery and others, and a number of retired officers and officers of the Navy also attended.

The opening exercises were introduced with a few remarks from the chairman of the Military Committee, William C. Church, who ended by introducing Prof. Doremus, who delivered an interesting address on the general subject of pedestrianism. Complimentary votes of thanks to Prof. Doremus and Mr. Starin followed, and then the contestants started accompanied by the band in their first lap round.

Lunch followed, and shortly before 5 o'clock the party returned to the city unanimously agreeing that they had been most hospitably entertained and had had a most delightful trip. The island where the contest is held is one of the most charming retreats in the vicinity of New York, and is a monument to the enterprise of its owner, Mr. Starin. Nothing could be handsomer than his liberal conduct in the matter of these contests, and whatever advantage may result to him in calling attention to his new enterprise at Glenwood will be more than deserved. There were eight entries for this preliminary contest, and on Thursday night the score of the contestants stood as reported in the letter of Mr. Weston here given.

GLEN ISLAND MILITARY CAMP, June 24, 1866.

Col. William C. Church, Chairman, etc.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the progress of the first week's contest in this tournament. The competitors are: No. 1, Lenard F. Phyllyk, Co. K, 22d Regiment; No. 2, Archibald M. Evans, Co. E, 22d Regiment; No. 3, C. J. Many, Drum Corps, 9th Regiment; No. 5, Frederick Kramer, Co. E, 9th Regiment; No. 6, Daniel S. Lord, Co. K, 13th Regiment; No. 8, John Johnston, Co. D, 8th Regiment; C. L. Kelly, sergeant Co. C, 69th Regiment; Chas. J. Leach, Co. B, 12th Regiment. For some reason Nos. 4 and 7 did not appear. Owing to the delay incident to the opening ceremonies and in arranging the details of the camp, and the excitement of starting in this, the first competition of the kind ever inaugurated, I thought it best only to make the formal start for the first half day, consequently during the first six hours the competitors marched but one-half mile.

On Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M., the eight competitors started on their march in earnest, and at 7 P. M. had made a wonderful score. The leader, Evans, of Co.

E, 22d Regiment, making 40½ miles, Lord, of Co. K, 13th Regiment, being second, with 35½ miles.

I am sorry to say that not one of these soldiers had supplied himself with proper shoes. The day was damp and dismal, and the track required packing which was accomplished before 7 P. M. Wednesday the second (full) day, was opened with a perfect deluge, the rain pouring in torrents; yet, notwithstanding the fact that these soldiers are all untrained men, and had the previous day accomplished an unparalleled task, by 7:10 A. M. every man entered on his task bright and cheerful, and with very little stiffness, one of them, Lord, of the 13th Regt., exceeding his first day's task, marching 36 miles. Kelly, of the 69th, and Many, of the 9th, owing to bad shoes, falling back more than the rest. Evans, of the 22d, still retained the lead, with Lord of the 13th, second. At 2:40 P. M. Evans completed the first 100th mile ever accomplished, and was loudly cheered, the band playing "Hail Columbia" "Yankee Doodle," and "Marching through Georgia."

It should be remembered that the weight of baggage carried, normally 40½ lbs., was very much increased by the soaking rain. I here append the score of each man up to 7 P. M. of Wednesday.

No. 1—PHYLKY.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 39½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 7.
3d day, 34 miles. Start, 7:20; finish, 6:02.
4th day, 100½ miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 100 miles total.

No. 2—EVANS.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:36.
2d day, 40½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 7.
3d day, 34½ miles. Start, 7:23; finish, 6:25.
4th day, 118½ miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 121 miles total.

No. 3—MANY.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:36.
2d day, 31½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 4:59.
3d day, 23 miles. Start, 7:15; finish, 4:27.
4th day, 60 miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 70 miles total.

No. 5—KRAMER.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 30½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 5:53.
3d day, 34½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 6:50.
4th day, 95 miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 104 miles total.

No. 6—LORD.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 33½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 7.
3d day, 36 miles. Start, 7:18; finish, 7 P. M.
4th day, 106 miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 111 miles total.

No. 8—JOHNSTON.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 31½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 4:59.
3d day, 35 miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 6:47.
4th day, 103½ miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 113 miles total.

No. 9—KELLY.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 21½ miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 5:09.
3d day, 30½ miles. Start, 7:05; finish, 6:37.
4th day, 76 miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 76 miles total.

No. 10—LEACH.

1st day, 16 miles. Start, 3:25; finish, 3:35.
2d day, 31½ miles. Start, 7:12; finish, 5:09.
3d day, 29 miles. Start, 7:10; finish, 5:15.
4th day, 87 miles total.
5th day, 10 A. M., 95 miles total.

I have had the Torquato Tasso Society Band here every day from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., and from 2:30 P. M. to 7 P. M. Under the able direction of Bandmaster Prof. Galtam Pulso, they have helped the men wonderfully. Wednesday night, Dr. Robert Taylor, the surgeon of the camp, who has, with exceeding judgment and fidelity, looked after the competitors, ordered all the men to be stripped and thoroughly rubbed with Pond's extract, which prevented stiffness and taking cold. As a consequence on the next morning every man resumed the march, all but Kelly and Many going well and feeling hearty.

Our Army officers are especially interested in the contests inaugurated at Glenwood for the possibility they offer of testing some questions concerning marching and equipment. It is intended to test some new pattern knapsacks, and observations will be made as to the best form of shoe, etc. Later on we expect to have some hints to offer from Mr. Weston on these subjects.

In reply to inquiries we have received as to what has been done abroad in the way of trial marches, we may say here that about two years ago the German Government offered prizes for new patterns of infantry equipment, new boots, new knapsacks, new helmets, etc. These new patterns are now in course of being tried, a company of infantry in each corps being furnished with them, and these companies are now executing trial marches through all the large garrisons. The German Infantry boot is, as it has been for centuries almost, a loose-living Wellington, which is said to have sent 42,000 men to the hospital in 1870 with sore heels. Yet this is to be retained with trifling alteration. A new knapsack is to be worn on the shoulders. The chief alteration in this is to divide into two portions horizontally, the upper half containing absolute necessities and the remainder of the ammunition not carried in the ball-pouches; and the lower, things which can be dispensed with for a day or two, so that on going into action it can be left behind to be brought on with the company wagons. In the new equipment 120 rounds per man will be carried, 30 in each of the two ball-pouches worn in front on the belt, and 60 more in two packets fastened one on each side of the knapsack in a more easily accessible position than formerly. The great-coat will still be worn en bandoulière.

A special correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, who gives these facts, says that "the German troops, in spite of all the disadvantages of bad boots, heavy knapsack, and heavy clothing, manage to get through an amount of work really astonishing to an Englishman."

NEW YORK.

The tour of the 2d Division Signal Corps around the harbor took place on Saturday, June 19, and the work of the little detachment proved very successful. It should be remarked, however, that the old code was used. The signal-

ling was between Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth and the tug which took the detachment out. Col. Hamilton, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, has expressed himself in very complimentary terms about the work performed, but he advises the detachment to abandon the old and adopt the new code, which is a sensible suggestion.

Col. Joseph G. Story has just been severely bereaved by the sudden death of his aged mother. The death, although the old lady had passed the allotted three score and ten, was yet very unexpected, and the suddenness of the demise has made the sorrow of the mourners all the more pungent. The funeral took place on Sunday, June 20, and an immense crowd of the Colonel's friends showed him their sympathy by their presence.

INSPECTIONS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES.

	Present	Absent		
	Off. Men. Tot.	Off. Men. Tot.	Arg.	
10th Separate Co., Mt. Vernon	3 55 56	1 5 6	62	
26th Separate Co., Elmira	3 98 98	1 8 8	104	
30th Separate Co., Elmira	3 55 58	—	68	

The 30th Co. of Elmira made the very creditable muster of 100 per cent.

A reunion of veteran and active members of Co. A, 23d Regt., was held on Wednesday, June 23, at the Indian Harbor Hotel, Greenwich, Conn. The party left Barge Office, Battery, by steamer at 2.30 P.M. Some 150 sat down to an excellent dinner at 7 P.M. All the old officers were present and the gathering was certainly a notable one bringing together the oldest and youngest members. A new departure was taken regarding speeches, they being prohibited, but Judge Rufus B. Craig and Col. G. L. Fincke, old veterans, could not resist the temptation to relate some of their early experience in the soldier life. After they had finished others desired to say something, but Col. Everett, the first captain and presiding at the dinner, put the manifesto into force. No more speeches. Some of the party returned by train, others waited for the boat, which was detained by the weather. This reunion is but the forerunner of others to follow and if all are as successful it cannot be but healthful to the support and interest in their alma mater. The Committee in charge were Col. J. G. Story, Sergt. C. W. Ames, Lieut. H. C. Everett, and Pvt. Chas. Distanell.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Provisional Brigade will begin the encampments for 1886, with the brigade commanded by Col. John C. Entwistle, at Washington, C. H. This Brigade will be made up of the 1st Regt., Col. Fred. W. Moore; 6th Regt., Inf. (Col. Entwistle), commanded here by Lieut.-Col. H. N. Millikan; 12th Regt., Inf. Col. Fred. J. Picard, and Batteries H, Capt. Wm. G. Smith, and G. Capt. Charles A. Miller; 1st Regt., Art. These will reach camp June 20, and remain eight days.

It was expected that all of the infantry regiments would have their organization completed by the muster-in of new companies and transfer of old ones, so that all would have two battalions of four companies each as provided in the Amended Military Code, but through somebody's carelessness work the Senate Amendment, leaving the force at one hundred companies of infantry, with other corrections, was lost after passage, and the section is made to read eighty-two companies, and we have a year to wait for reorganization. This will prevent the election of the second major in many of the regiments and will hinder the work of battalion drill under the small battalion system this summer.

A "Council of War" was called upon the subject of camps recently, each colonel being allowed a "full hand" in the proceedings. Judging from the "echoes" the advice of the French officer "never to call councils of war" is the only

sound advice, for an outsider will conclude from the words of officers, that all are apt to doubt the capacity of an officer that will ask their advice or wishes in matters pertaining to their camps, and are apt to sum up being offended if their own particular views are not adopted.

It is expected that a General Order naming the daily routine will be issued from General Headquarters, and it may be the work to be done in tactics will have the form of an order. According to the daily papers the brigade named has taken a step backward, and will go into the "show business" just as at the camps of '84, including the extra parades and sham battle. The best reason for believing these items is the statement that the money required to secure the location has been collected from the people at Washington C. H.

The list of killed and wounded in '84, shown in your paper should be sufficient cause for the rejection of this practice.

Lieut. Blockson, 6th U. S. Cav., will attend the encampments for the purpose of inspecting the troops, in company with the Adj't-General. It would be well if the schools for officers include all in the brigade, and this officer be invited to assist or take charge if the old field officers hesitate about serving as instructors; hard work upon the part of officers under instructors this year will do much toward securing uniform instruction in many points in tactics and customs of service.

The 1st Regt. of Artillery is now a reality, with the following list of field officers: Col. Louis Smithnight, Cleveland; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Lintz, Springfield; Majors E. O. Dana, Cincinnati, and Edmund C. Brush, Banesville. This regiment, taken altogether, is about equal to everything we can look for in the artillery of any State troops; may be not in fancy drill, but in discipline and general instruction and steadiness certainly second to none others.

THE MESS.

GENERAL FRED DENT, U. S. A. (says a Washington correspondent of the Tribune), who is a brother of General Grant's widow, lives here in a quiet way upon his pay as a retired officer. His severe illness some time ago left him with an impediment in his speech, and he is not so firm upon his legs as during the years when General Grant was President. Dent always had a reputation of being bright and quick at repartee. As an illustration of this happy faculty, a writer relates the following: General Adam Badeau once said that he could never get a good monogram for his name. General Dent was seated at the table with him and said he would make him one, and drew upon a piece of paper a remarkably poor capital. General Badeau looked at it and said he could see nothing in what he had drawn, and asked him to explain it. "Why," said General Dent, "that is a d—n bad O." —Adam Badeau.

There are several stories related by the Court Chaplain respecting the eccentricities of the King's brother, the Duke of Cambridge, who would give vent quite loudly to the thoughts current in his mind during divine service. When the clergyman said, "Let us pray," the duke added audibly, "With all my heart." On another occasion he said, "Why the devil shouldn't we?" Once, as the unfortunate curate was reading the story of Zacchaeus, "Behold the half of my goods I give to the poor," the duke astonished the congregation by saying aloud, "No, no! I can't do that, that's too much for any man—no objection to a tenth." In answer to "Thou shalt

not steal," the duke remarked, "No, I never did steal anything, except some apples when I was quite a little boy." Once the duke objected to the prayer for rain on account of the wind, "No use praying for rain in a northeast wind." The Court Chaplain informs us that the curate of Kew got so nervous at the continual interruptions of his Royal Highness that he resigned his appointment.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A LESSON IN LOVING.

Sweeter than honey dew
Upon the rose's breast;
Purer than virgin snows
Upon the mountain crest;
Softer than gleam of stars,
In twilight skies that shine,
Is the dear thought of one I love,
Who never can be mine.

Many the apple blooms
That never come to fruit;
Many the songs unsung,
By tender voice or lute,
Many the sunbeams bright,
On desert wild that fall,
Yet are the loves that live uncrowned
More sad and sweet than all.

But sunshine, song and bloom
Each yield to life a grace;
And loves as pure as they,
Make earth a happier place.
So thou, dear one, afar,
Mine though thou canst not be,
Yet night would lose her brightest star,
Ere I thought of thee. C. F. C.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Kansas Commandery, held at the hop room, Fort Leavenworth, June 24, the following were balloted for: 1st Lieut. W. H. Hammer, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. J. H. Smith, U. S. V.; Major C. C. Rowin, 24th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 18th U. S. Inf.; Surg. Passmore Middleton, U. S. A.; Surg. Chas. Page, U. S. A.; Dr. J. W. Brook, U. S. V.; Lieut. S. A. Couch, U. S. V.; Surg. J. L. Wever, U. S. V.; Capt. E. F. Ware, U. S. V.; Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th U. S. Inf.; Col. J. R. Hallowell, U. S. V.; Capt. J. D. S. Cook, U. S. A.; Capt. J. Conover, U. S. V.; Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A.; Capt. J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Inf.; Major James Gilliss, quartermaster, U. S. A.; Col. J. L. Abernethy, U. S. V.; Col. W. Innes, U. S. V.; Capt. G. R. Peck, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. A. Norton, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th U. S. Inf.; Col. J. C. Carpenter, U. S. V.; Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th U. S. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rucker, Dept. P. M. G., U. S. A.; Gen. Lewis Johnson, captain 24th U. S. Inf.; Capt. F. E. lacey, 10th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. W. W. Martin, U. S. V.; Lieut. R. F. Bates, 18th U. S. Inf.; Col. T. J. Weed, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. H. C. Brewer, U. S. V.; Gen. Chas. Candy, U. S. V.; Capt. P. Geraughty, U. S. V.; Gen. B. Dornblaser, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Johnson, U. S. V., and Mr. H. E. Insley. This new Commandery has started on a successful career.

The fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne was observed with due pomp in the British dominions June 20.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

HOME OFFICE:
240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Incorporated under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 12, 1875.

For the Insuring of Lives at Cost.

DEPOSITORY OF GENERAL FUND:
The National Citizens' Bank of the City of N. Y.

TRUSTEE OF MORTUARY AND RESERVE FUND:
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of N. Y.

This Organization was Created for the Purpose of

Indemnifying and Strengthening the Business Relationship of its Members against the natural shrinkage incident upon death.

The life of a co-partner is in many instances considered of more value than the amount of money he may have contributed to the capital of the firm; and by his death the firm not only loses his ability, but the amount in the firm's capital to the credit of his estate, is thereby liable to be withdrawn, and so impairs the entire capital and standing of the firm. In other instances a man's ability may be the only capital whereby he supports himself and his family, and with his utmost endeavor he can only lay aside a small sum to relieve the immediate wants of his depending ones in event of his death.

To Supply such Deficiency in Capital and To Relieve Such Wants to an Amount Not to Exceed \$10,000 to any one Member, we placed our organization before the public asking its recognition and acceptance.

Our Plan is Based Upon an Absolutely Safe and Practically Demonstrated System,

not, as might be supposed, a "new scheme," but to the contrary, one that is in the TWO HUNDREDTH YEAR of its existence. Known as the

Mutual System of Life Insurance

in its original purity and simplicity, it furnishes Insurance at Exact Cost upon the actual mortality, not upon an assumed death rate. The expenses of management are restricted to a limited amount, there are no stockholders to absorb profits, no surplus to be divided among officers or directors, but the premium goes to members only. THE ASSOCIATION BEING THE SOLE PROPERTY OF ITS MEMBERS. Speculative insurance is forbidden; a strict and most thorough Medical Examination is required, and the possible adverse contingencies of an increased mortality are guarded and provided for by an Equitably Adjusted Reserve Fund; it is more secure and intelligible than that adopted by either the Level Premium Insurance Companies, the Co-operative Assessment, or the Fraternal aid Societies.

OUR CONTRACTS ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE, free from all burdensome and technical conditions. Losses, as soon as satisfactory proof of death is made, is paid promptly by

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY to the beneficiary direct, without annoying delays and expenses, or the intervention of a broker, attorney, or agent.

THE CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP are EXEMPT, by the laws of New York, from ATTACHMENT by CREDITORS, and cannot be seized, taken, or ap-

propriated to pay any debt or liability of a deceased member. This Statute applies to all our members.

Every Member Has Personally a Voice in the Management of Our Affairs; and all of our books are open to the investigation of our members at any and all reasonable times.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each applicant for Membership must make and sign a written Application and submit to a thorough medical examination, and will then be required to pay as follows:

EXPENSES.
\$1,000 of Benefit,..... \$11.00.
2,000 " " 18.00.
3,000 " " 24.00.
4,000 " " 30.00.
5,000 " " 35.00.
10,000 " " 60.00.

This first cost is the same for all ages, and is only PAID ONCE.

(The Medical Examination is extra.)

Upon the acceptance of the application, the applicant is required to pay annually thereafter into the General Fund for expenses, a sum which, by his contract, is

Limited to Three Dollars Per Annum on each \$1,000 of Benefit

called for in his application, and no further payment is required save when it is necessary to replenish the mortuary fund, when a call is made upon all members, equitably adjusted to each age, as shown in the following table:

Rates per \$1,000 of Benefit.

Age.	Age.	Age.
15-25..... \$1 00 37.	31 32 49.	\$1 80
26..... 1 02 38.	1 36 50.	1 88
27..... 1 04 39.	1 40 51.	2 00
28..... 1 06 40.	1 44 52.	2 15
29..... 1 08 41.	1 48 53.	2 32
30..... 1 10 42.	1 52 54.	2 50
31..... 1 12 43.	1 56 55.	2 68
32..... 1 14 44.	1 60 56.	2 87
33..... 1 16 45.	1 64 57.	3 06
34..... 1 20 46.	1 68 58.	3 22
35..... 1 24 47.	1 72 59.	3 62
36..... 1 28 48.	1 76 60.	3 92

Other amounts in the same proportion.

The entire amount received from a call is deposited by the Board of Finance with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, eighty per cent. in the Mortuary Fund, and the remaining twenty per cent. in the Reserve Fund. All losses are paid from the Mortuary Fund.

No call will be made for death claims so long as there is money left in the Mortuary Fund to pay them.

Reserve Fund.

The Reserve Fund is held at compound interest, and receives all accumulations. Each year's deposit into this Fund is closed, and with the beginning of the new year each member receives a certificate of the amount therein deposited to his credit. This fund is created to reduce the cost of membership from and after the tenth year; should a member die in the meantime die, the beneficiary receives the full amount from the Mortuary Fund; should a member during that period withdraw, he has had the security while he remained, but the amounts in the Reserve Fund to the credit of such deceased or withdrawing members must be equitably divided among the remaining members. Every business man will thus see the great advantages that will accrue to old members under our system. Our Expense Fund is kept separate and distinct from our Mortuary Fund, as is also our Reserve Fund.

You Purchase Insurance, Pure and Simple, Unmixed with Banking and Investment, as Safe as LAW, SCIENCE, AND CAPITAL Can Make It, AT A PRICE AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH Absolute Security.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1884.

Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, New York City: GENTLEMEN: I enclose herewith a certified copy of the report made on the recent examination of your affairs by this Department. It is shown that your affairs are managed with excellent judgment and strict integrity.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. MC CALL, JR., Superintendent.

Extract from the President's Report, 1886.

From the first day of our existence to January, 1886, we have made but nine mortuary calls upon our members and have paid therefrom \$33,124.47, to widows and orphans. Making an average annual cost for Insurance and all other expenses in the organization as follows:

At age 25 \$6.00 per 1000 of ins. agt. cost in Old Line of \$19.80

" 35 6.72 " " " " 36.38

" 45 7.62 " " " " 37.97

" 55 10.94 " " " " 59.91

and other ages in like proportion.

Furthermore, there is from these sums on deposit in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, individual credit, a sum equal to one-fifth of what they have paid in, in mortuary calls.

Can any organization in these United States show a like result within a like period of three years' existence?

It is a convincing proof that the Officers and Directors have maintained the credit of the institution by conducting its affairs on straight business principles to secure its permanency and reliability for all time, and it is this that has made our system of Insurance so desirable to the intelligent portion of the community.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. asks: Is it in accordance with the U. S. A. Regulations for the guidon-bearer of a battery to wear crossed flags on his sleeves? Ans.—No.

Schollenhupfer.—There seems to be a slight inconsistency in Par. 297. of the Infantry Tactics, if considered in connection with the directions which followed as to who are the right and left skirmishers, but it is so well understood that those on the right of the centre skirmisher are the right and those to his left the left skirmishers that a correction is hardly necessary.

Doubtful Guard asks: 1. Is there any authority for a sentry calling out "Sergeant of the guard," "Officer of the day," at guard mount when that officer approaches the guardhouse, both guards mounted, or should he turn out the guard? Ans.—A. G. O. Cir. No. 5, of June 5, 1884, announces it in accordance with Paras. 289 and 300, of regulations, to call out "Turn out the guard."

2. What is the duty of No. 1 when the "Officer of the Day" approaches him between retreat and tattoo, both as visiting the guardhouse or when only passing in front thereof? Ans.—To face to the front and stand at attention. If the

"Officer of the Day" addresses him he should come to arms port and execute whatever instructions he may receive.

E. O. L. asks: 1. Where there are two majors to an 8 company regiment or 8 to a 12 company regiment, where are they stationed? Ans.—We are not aware that anything is prescribed for such a case, and therefore suggest that they take position opposite their respective battalions.

2. Should the Adj't. of an infantry regiment be mounted in action? Ans.—That depends upon orders and circumstances.

3. What instruments are used by the infantry field music in the Regular Army, the drum and fife or the bugle? Ans.—Both.

4. What are the trades of artificers in the Army? Ans.—Generally carpenters, blacksmiths, or painters. There is no restriction in the matter however.

5. Should the guidon of a battery be carried by a non-commissioned officer or a private? What is the Regular Service custom? Ans.—The Regular custom varies. We have seen the guidon carried by sergeants, corporals, buglers, and privates,

6. According to tactics neither color-bearers, general

guides, nor markers are permanent appointments, and they were no marks of distinction. In the militia the custom is different.

R. asks: In your answers to correspondents May 29, you decide that the division into platoons at guard mounting cannot "fall otherwise than between fours," and quote Tactics, par. 174. It seems to me that the quoted part applies to a company formation and not to a "guard;" and that par. 818 (page 303) makes it mandatory to divide the guard equally into platoons (regardless of number of fours). How do you reconcile these? Ans.—We look upon what is laid down in par. 174 as the principle governing all platoon formations, and that, requires the division to fall between two platoons, and gives instructions as to equalizing the platoons. Par. 818 prescribes that "the Sergeant Major completes the left four as in the school of the company, and thus divides the guard equally in two platoons. This seems to us plain enough that it is intended that par. 174 is to govern. Furthermore a division between platoons reduces the danger of mistake on the part of the men when they break into fours after forming line, to which they are subject to a great extent if the division is otherwise than between fours. We know that many hold different views, but believe ours to be in accordance with Tactics as well as common sense.

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J. N. M.—For the information you desire about the old 2d Regiment, "Governor's Guard," we refer you to the Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, N. Y. We are unable to do so.

Fort Wayne asks: "Was the best marksman in the competitive firing at Creedmoor, L. I., from the Dept. of the East sent to Leavenworth, Kas., to shoot in the Army Match in 1885?" Ans.—There was no Army Match in 1885.

R. B. C.—Yes. Due notice of the opening of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs will be given by circulars from the War and Navy Departments containing all necessary information as to the proper procedure for obtaining admission and treatment.

N. G. S. N. Y.—Our article on the "New Militia Problem" is plain and emphatic enough and does not require any information, and as for an answer to your question as to whether the "Militia are to be ordered by the K. of L. or by a commander," we have to refer you to Adjt. Gen. Samuel R. Dalton, of Massachusetts.

F. C. asks an explanation as to tonnage measurement in the U. S. Navy, etc.? Ans.—Tonnage measurement old rule—The length for tonnage was taken from the fore-side of stern, to aft side of stern post, measured on the main deck, from which was deducted 3-5 the breadth of beam for the length of keel, multiply by the breadth of beam and depth of hold for a single deck vessel, and the product divided by 95; for a double deck the same with the exception of taking one-half the breadth for depth of hold; length was taken on the main deck.

N. C. O., Fort Porter, asks: A company deployed as skirmishers and marching to the rear—The command is given, assemble on right skirmisher. Should the assembly be made on the original right front rank man or on the original left rear rank man? Ans.—A decision has been published from the A. G. O. that, in marching to the rear, the original right and left skirmishers retain their designation as such, consequently the assembly on the right skirmisher should be made on the man actually on the left for the time being, and vice versa.

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The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing the proposals should be marked "Proposals for carpenter's work, etc., for remodelling old Produce Exchange building," or "Proposals for mason's work, etc., etc.," as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

William A. Phillips, member Committee on Public Lands, 43d Congress, and on Banking and Currency, 45th Congress, has published through Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons a work entitled "Labor, Land, and Law: A Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor." The preface tells us that in it "slavery, vassalage, serfdom, and the various modes of employing and remunerating or robbing labor have been placed before the reader, and the change from master workman to capitalist employer, the organization of capital, the formation and growth of guilds, trades unions, and labor societies have been considered." The general conclusion being that workers are not getting the share, though estimates show that what they do get is over ninety per cent. of the product of labor and capital combined, and that the profits of capital are steadily diminishing. Still there is no doubt that the relations of capital to labor need readjustment, and the facts and arguments presented in this volume are of interest to all who occupy themselves in any measure with the social questions which, yearly growing in interest and importance, are destined to furnish the controlling factor in our political administration. Mr. Phillips holds, for one thing, that the right to cultivate land should in some cases be subject to transmission by inheritance and certain rights in improvements, but never the land itself. A work somewhat kindred in purpose to that of Mr. Phillips is one published by Harper and Brothers, and entitled "The Railways and the Republic," by James F. Hudson. It presents very fully and clearly the evils of railway domination, and argues that the railways, being public highways, should be under the control of the Government. Current rumor, the author says, "ascribes the appointment of one of the members of the present Cabinet to campaign contributions by hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the profits of the most defiant and unscrupulous monopoly yet established by railway favoritism," and "the presence of corporate influence in the United States Senate is well understood." But we are encouraged by the information that "the constitution of the House of Representatives, at present, is much less favorable than that of the Senate to the political supremacy of the corporations." The subject discussed by Mr. Hudson is of vital importance and it is discussed with intelligence, and the conclusions are accompanied by a very convincing array of facts.

Volume 3 of Farrow's Military Encyclopaedia, commencing with Sabander and ending with Zundnadel-

gewehr, completes the interesting work. In addition to the main subject matter is given a list of works consulted or extracted from abbreviations of modern terms, phrases and titles employed, foreign words and phrases employed, a list of maps and full-page illustrations, and appended are eighty-eight pages of illustrations of general and special subjects treated in the three volumes. Under the alphabetical headings many subjects are elaborately and exhaustively treated. For instance, Sabot, Sabre Exercise, Safety Lamp, Salt-peter, Salutes, Scarp, Schools of Musketry, Score Shelters, Signals, Signal Service, Springfield Rifle, South Boston Foundry, Steel Works, Submarine Mines, Target Practice, which occupies no less than twenty-nine pages. Thermometer, Torpedo Boats, Torpedoes, Tunneling, U. S. Military Academy, War Game, West Point Foundry, Wire Guns, Woolwich Guns, etc. The three volumes contain something over two thousand pages of letter press, profusely illustrated with cuts distributed through the text besides pages of illustrations at the end. Each volume has at the end several blank pages ruled for references to additions or subjects compiled since the publication of this volume, and which are found in alphabetical arrangement in the supplements.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRIDAY, June 18, was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

THE fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company now consists of nearly 180,000 tons of shipping. The Dominion House of Commons has passed a resolution in favor of constructing a railway through Cape Breton Island, which would make the shortest route to England.

THE annual report of the English Inspectors of Explosives calls attention to the extraordinary development of the trade in explosives. Science has been busy in producing new and powerful compounds of an explosive character: the licensed factories have been doubled in number since 1876, the licensed magazines have increased from 199 to 350, the number of registered premises has risen from 13,140 to 22,268, and there has been a great advance in the importation trade.

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A TELEGRAM in the *Gaulois* reports the loss of a torpedo boat off the coast of Corsica. She was sunk during the night while manoeuvring against ironclads.

THE new torpedo cruiser *Cossack* has been launched from Messrs. J. and G. Thomson's yard. She carries fourteen guns, and is 4000 indicated horsepower.

THE *Allegemene Schweizerische Militar-Zeitung* states that extensive siege manoeuvres will take place this year in the three great eastern fortresses of France—Toul, Verdun, and Belfort.

A POCKET heliograph or optic signaller has been brought out by Dr. E. Gayoy, and introduced into the French military telegraph staff by the Minister of War. According to trials recently made in the park of Versailles, the apparatus worked satisfactorily over distances of from 1,000 to 1,300 metres.

LORD RIPON has stated in the House of Lords that six additional 43-ton guns "of the best description" are to be constructed. They will be ready in from twelve to fourteen months. A return is to be issued of the pressures obtained in the 43-ton gun near the muzzle with different powders; or if no such information is obtainable, the pressures in the gun nearest in calibre to the 43-ton gun.

THE Anti-Tobacconist Society, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "will groan and be sore troubled in soul at the recent concession to the hated weed that has been made by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the British Army. Instead of being absolutely forbidden to smoke in the streets, Tommy Atkins is now allowed to enjoy his pipe like other mortals in the public thoroughfares after 5 o'clock in winter and after 6 o'clock in summer. To the general public who hear of this restriction for the first time the order will make no difference; but to the private soldier the relaxation of the regulation will be regarded as a great boon, which far more than compensates him for the recent abrogation of his old privilege of wearing his hat in a court of justice."

THE Spanish Minister of Marine has drawn up a complete scheme of naval armaments for Spain, to execute which he proposes to demand an extraordinary credit of \$45,000,000, to be spread over a period

of nine years. At the expiration of the first four years Spain would possess a navy comprising one ironclad, 25 cruisers of various kinds, 100 first-class and 50 second-class torpedo vessels, besides 93 other vessels and gunboats.

THE revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the eleven months ended May 31 was \$29,685,856. The expenditure during the same period was \$32,018,874. After deduction, however, of the outlay on account of the rebellion in the Northwest Territory, amounting to \$2,802,071, there is a surplus of \$469,053.

In a letter to *Engineering*, Jas. A. Longridge says: "Assuming the strength of the powder burnt in a close vessel to be represented by the product of the volume of gaseous products multiplied by the temperature of combustion, we find the following comparison between cocoa and pebble powder: Cocoa, 165,730; pebble, 182,170. From which we may conclude roughly that the pressures from cocoa powder are about 9 per cent. less than from pebble under like conditions."

A RAILROAD is to be constructed on the Island of Saghalien in the Pacific, acquired by Russia from Japan about ten years ago, and since 1879 occupied by convicts and exiles from Russia. *Engineering* thinks it may portend ambitious aims with regard to rendering Saghalien a great naval station in opposition to Port Hamilton, the occupation of that place and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway having greatly alarmed Russia as to the security of her Pacific possessions.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 44, 46, and 48, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid

worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—COFFIN.—At St. Martin's in-the-Fields church, London, England, June 17, Passed Assistant Surgeon FRANK ANDERSON, U. S. Navy, to Miss COFFIN, daughter of Commander G. W. Coffin, U. S. Navy.

FRICK—DANA.—At Augusta, Me., June 22, Mr. JAMES S. FRICK to Miss ELSIE W. DANA, daughter of the late Colonel Samuel Dana, U. S. Army.

DOANE—LOCKE.—At New York City, June 22, Mr. HOWARD FREEMAN DOANE, of Boston, to Miss ADELAIDE LOCKE, daughter of General F. T. Locke.

FORBES—MEIGS.—At Washington, D. C., June 19, Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES, to Miss LULU MEIGS, daughter of General M. C. Meigs, U. S. Army.

HARRIS—PARLOW.—At New Bedford, Mass., June 23, Cadet J. C. HARRIS, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss FLORENCE PARLOW.

MCCASKEY—KENNEDY.—At Lancaster, Pa., June 17, EDWARD MCCASKEY, U. S. Army, to Miss KATE KENNEDY.

TEULON—HILL.—On Tuesday, June 25, at the Church of Rev. W. R. Thomas, Rector, F. W. TEULON, of Orange, N.J., to MAY N., youngest daughter of Charles T. Hill, Hospital Steward, Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y.

DIED.

CRAIG.—At Santa Fe, N. M., May 27, Colonel WM. CRAIG, formerly Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, aged fifty-five.

KING.—At San Francisco, Mrs. SUSAN KING, widow of Gunner Robert S. King, U. S. Navy, in the 79th year of her age.

SMITH.—At Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, LUCY SMITH (Auntie Beach), the old and faithful servant of Captain Warren C. Beach, (late) 11th U. S. Infantry.

TIERON.—At Newport Barracks, Ky., June 16, WILLIAM A., eldest son of Harriet Virginia and Captain John L. Tieron, 3d U. S. Artillery, aged 14 years 5 months and 22 days.

VALENTINE.—At Whipple Barracks, A. T., June 12, WM. VALENTINE, Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Headquarters Department of Arizona.

WILKINSON.—At Handsboro', Miss., June 11, HENRY WILKINSON, son of the late Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, U. S. Navy.

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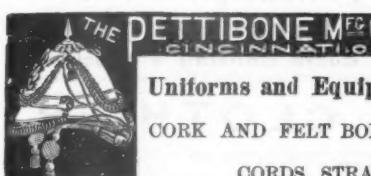
Slabs and Billets

is two hundred (200)

Tons per day; for qua-

Unforged castings.	Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 inches, per cent.	Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Plasticity, per cent.
No. 1. In test No. 1, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	15.8		
No. 2. In test No. 2, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	17.6		
No. 3. In test No. 3, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	13.05		
No. 4. In test No. 4, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	14.7		
No. 5. In test No. 5, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	17.15		
No. 6. In test No. 6, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	15.25		
No. 7. In test No. 7, highest, lowest.	0.25	43,000	19.6		
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The Remington-Lee Detachable Magazine Rifle. Recommended by the U. S. Magazine Arms Board, First in Order of Merit for Trial in the Field, AS A SERVICE ARM FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

A single Breech Loader, that can be instantaneously changed into a perfectly safe Magazine Arm, giving an unequalled rapidity of fire. Smaller number of component parts than any other Arm ever made. Every part simple and strong. Magazine may be attached or detached in one second, and the Breech System dismounted or assembled in ten seconds.

The Rifle weighs 8½ lbs. without bayonet, and can be used as a Sporting Arm. The possibility of a premature discharge through the bullet of one cartridge coming in contact with the primer of another, from the shock of continuous firing, the simple performance of ordering arms, or the effects of a long march—incidents of danger inseparable from Repeating Arms that carry their cartridges in Tubular Magazines under the barrel or in the butt-stock—is absolutely prevented; the position of the cartridges in the Lee detachable magazine not only assuring safety against explosion by impingement but against the deformation of the projectile by "upsetting."

RELATIVE RECORDS of the three arms recommended in order of merit by the late U. S. Magazine Arms Board:

Two minutes' firing as repeater with accuracy.....	Remington-Lee Magazine Rifle.
Two minutes' firing as single loader.....	68 shots, 41 hits. 46 shots, 31 hits.

Chaffee-Reece.
38 shots, 25 hits. 41 shots, 15 hits.

Hotchkiss.
31 shots, 14 hits. 45 shots, 21 hits.

THE LEE MAGAZINE RIFLE is the only Military Repeating Arm which has demonstrated its superiority in RAPIDITY with ACCURACY as a REPEATER over its execution as a SINGLE LOADER.

Descriptive pamphlets in English, Spanish, and French sent on application.

Present capacity of production 400 stands per day.

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The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine.



FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

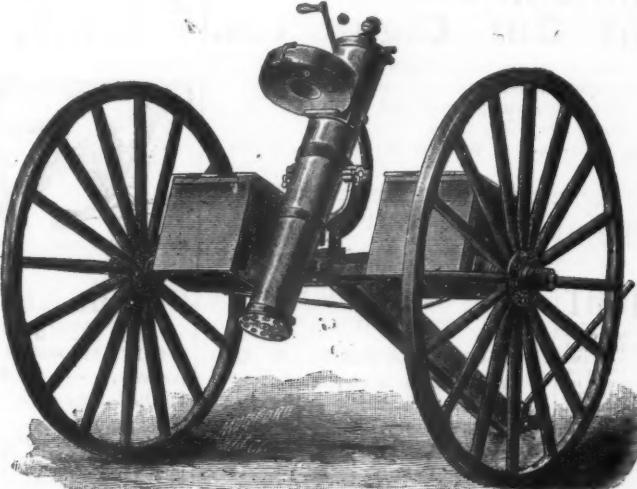


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the utmost limit of improvement."

The first of the two illustrations here given represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels mounted on a tripod, showing the Accles positive feeder. One feeder is on the Gun ready for firing and one is shown on the ground. The second illustration shows the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the Gun can be fired. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this Gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute.

This improved feed has greatly increased the direct fire, and is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar

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